THE NEWS

OF LABOR

Justice for the Worker
Constructive Cooperation
and
A Square Deal for the Employer

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State Br. Takes Decided Standon Paper Situation

Resolutions Passed at January 27th Meeting of Maine State Federation of Labor Pledge Support to Affiliated Local Unions in Newsprint Industry of State.

Lottery and Liquor Situation To Be Made Subject of Discussion at June Convention—Burgess Named Member of State NRA Adjustment Board—Platforms of Political Parties Pertaining to Labor Subject of Lengthy Discussion and Resolutions Passed.

Realising the serious situation confronting the newsprint industry in the State, the Maine State Federation of Labor, at its executive board meeting, held on January 27th, took a decided stand in its support of measures taken to relieve the industry.

Action taken by the executive council was prompted by a vigorous campaign started last week by local unions affiliated with the Woodland Central Labor Union, in which President Roosevelt is urgently requested to take immediate action to relieve the industry, and by this means make it possible not only to keep alive one of Maine's most important industries, but to warrant the continued employment of thousands of people employed in that industry.

Officials of the State Federation are in full realization of the precarious situation in which all concerned in the industry find themselves, and action taken at the January 27th meeting, besides pledging support to affiliated locals, directed the secretary to communicate with United States Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and Congressman Carrol Beedy, informing them of the situation, and requesting their assistance in bringing immediate relief.

The communication sent to Secretary Perkins follows:

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Miss Perkins:—At present a very serious situation is confronting the newsprint industry of Maine. One mill has closed down and the existence of others is endangered because of the competition of foreign pulp and newsprint.

"Under normal conditions Maine mills produce about 650,000 tons of newsprint. Some 800,000-odd cords of wood are used in the mills, valued when pealed and delivered at $7,000,000, of the total about $2,000,000 goes for stumpage and $4,500,000 for incoming and outgoing freight.

"Under normal conditions 3,000 men are employed in the mills directly, and 10,000 more indirectly, payrolls being about $3,000,000 annually.

"We have about 9,000,000 acres of timberlands in Maine, under normal conditions valued at an average of $12 an acre, this value having fallen to an average of about $3, a depreciation of about $80,000,000 in the last four years.

"On behalf of the men employed directly and indirectly in the newsprint industry, may I respectfully request you to urge the proper authorities to limit the importation of pulp and newsprint to such an extent as will permit the industry, one of the largest in our State, to continue to operate profitably? Very truly yours,

"CLARENCE R. BURGESS,
"Secretary, Maine State Federation of Labor."

Congressman Beedy was written as follows:

"Hon. Carroll Beedy, United States Congressman, Washington, D. C.

"My Dear Congressman:—You are, of course, more familiar than I with the disastrous situation con-

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To Discharge Employe Who Makes Complaint is a Low Down Trick

Gorton James, State Compliance Administrator, Makes Blunt Statement Before Audience of 500 at Meeting to Discuss Shoe Workers' Code in Gardner—Hazard Challenges Organizer's Statement—Burgess, Beals and Others Are Speakers.

Declaring that the discharge of an employe because he has entered a complaint is a "low down trick," and that "he has little sympathy for any employer who does this," forcefully brought out by Gorton James, State NRA Compliance Administrator, the tripping up of President P. Hazard of the Hazard Shoe Co., by Secretary Burgess of the Maine State Federation of Labor, when the former attempted to misinterpret the shoe code; and pointed remarks by David E. Cary, organizer for the Shoe Workers' Protective Association, who organized the Gardiner Union, concerning company unions, were high-lights at the meeting held last Wednesday in Gardiner High School to discuss the shoe code and its relation to workers and employers, and also its connection with the NRA State Compliance Board.

Interest in the proceedings was augmented by the presence and part taken by R. P. Hazard, who because of his anti-union attitude and his fervent belief in the company "union," stands foremost as a champion of that system in State and Nation.

Mr. Hazard is president of the Maine Associated Industries, and is outstanding in his opposition to trade unions, demonstrated by this or his interviews on which it is stated that "We stand squarely for the Open Shop."

Included in his remarks, Mr. Hazard said that the shoe code provides for three kinds of shops, namely: the "Closed Union Shop," the "Closed Non-Union Shop," and the "Open Shop," and expressed the strong belief that the latter is the only fair method on which any business should be operated.

Burgess Corrects Hazard on Misinterpretation of Code

It was while Secretary Burgess of the Maine State Federation was addressing the meeting, and explaining the rights of workers under Section

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FIRST EFFECT CONCERNING SALES TAX IS HINDRANCE TO ACTUAL CONSUMPTION, WITH COST PASSED ON TO CONSUMER

Boston Retail Trade Board Manager Gives Reasons Why Sales Tax is Undesirable—Cost Falls Heavily on Those Least Able to Pay It—Increased Cost of Living and Decreased Purchasing Power—Opposed by Governors and United States Chamber of Commerce.

A very convincing repudiation of the sales tax has been put forth in an article by Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board of Boston. In condensed logic he gives more than sufficient reasons why a State retail tax is undesirable. The matter needs but to be studied somewhat closely by the average person, who earns and spends wages, to see the point involved: "Do you want to pay more for everything that you buy over the counter, from every merchant? If not, then you cannot favor the retail sales tax."

The main arguments advanced against this exigent tax expedient may begin with the plain truth that its first effect is a tax on actual consumption, which cost is passed on to the purchaser, and to that extent slows up and retards trade.

It falls most heavily upon that great body of the public which is least able to bear it, the small wage earners who are also in the vast majority. In this respect, it is class legislation of the most obvious and unjust type. It increases the cost of living—and proportionately reduces buying power.

This opinion is concurred in by Dr. Paul H. Nystrom, Columbia University, an economist of national note. He observes that the sales tax must be paid even by those who are recipients of charity, or any other kind of aid. On the other hand, he rightfully holds that the basic principle of just taxation is the ability to pay!

It is also contended that a sales tax will drive much business out of the State. Governor Brann, of Maine, who rejected the sales tax, at the same time demanded relief for oppressed real estate holders. Governor Green of Rhode Island, also condemned this tax as being unwise and unjust. Governor Lehman of New York, requested that this tax be discontinued after next July. The State of Pennsylvania abandoned such a tax after a six-months' trial. Economists in general, have gone on record against it.

Organized Labor has opposed the tax as being unfair and oppressive to the workers. The United States Chamber of Commerce, a laboratory of advanced economic theory, well-tested in the past, says categorically:

"We oppose such taxes as being undesirable from the point of view of administration; as unfair in both their direct and indirect effects upon business enterprises, and as contrary to

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Federal Child Labor Amendment Wins Support in Texas

Austin, Tex., Feb. 8 (AFL).—The Labor Committee of the Texas Legislature adopted a unanimous report in favor of the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution. In a letter to the organized labor movement of Texas announcing the action of the committee, Commissioner of Labor Charles H. Poe said:

"You will be interested to hear that the Federal Child Labor Amendment passed favorably and unanimously out of the Committee of Labor, with recommendation that it be printed.

"Will you and other members of your organization wire your Senator and Representatives, so that they will know of your interest."

Big Fight Looms Between NRA and Non-Union Interests

Steel Threatens War to Protect "Company Unions"—Defiance Follows Grant of Enlarged Power to National Labor Board—Order "Good First Step," Says Green.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8 (ILNS).—As a result of the enlargement by Presidential order of the powers of the National Labor Board to hold collective bargaining elections and the prompt defiance of the steel industry, a big fight seems close at hand between the National Recovery Administration, backed by organized labor, and the great non-union interests.

The Presidential order was sweeping in its terms and gave the National Labor Board its broadest grant of power. The order states that the board may determine "in such manner as it sees fit" when a substantial number of employes or even a group of employes, requests the aid of the board in holding an election to choose representatives for collective bargaining. The board may then act to hold an election, under its exclusive control and with such rules and regulations as it may prescribe.

Steel "to Resist"

Failure of employers to deal with representatives of the workers chosen at the elections shall be promptly reported by the Industrial Recovery Administration for "appropriate action."

The same day the order was made public, the steel interests, meeting in New York, pledged themselves to "resist all attacks" upon their company unions, contending the unions comply with Section 7 (a) of the Recovery Act and that elections authorized by the President's order might violate it.

The defiance of the steel men did not appear to worry the Labor Board. Senator Wagner, chairman, asked to comment, merely remarked:

"The board heard all that argument last autumn and went right on sticking to its work and will continue to do so."

"Good First Step," Says Green

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor hailed the President's order as a "good first step to put teeth into Section 7 (a) and 7 (b) of the National Industrial Recovery Act—but only a first step."

Mr. Green went on to say that the National Labor Board had done all that it could to enforce the labor sections of the act, but declared that there had been "no end" of chiseling and evasion on the part of "uncooperative" employers. He added:

"The President's order is good, in that it enables the National Labor Board to step in and conduct an election whenever the board sees fit, without waiting for a condition of strife to develop, and especially, in that it provides that the employer shall recognize these elected representatives

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CENTRAL LABOR UNION

IMPORTANT REGULAR MEETING

CARPENTERS' HALL

February 21, 1934—at 8 P. M.

F. C. McDONALD, Secretary

Paper Makers Against Further Encroachment on News-Print Industry

In Protest Sent to President, Employes of St. Croix Paper Co. Declare Free-Duty Importation Endangers Future of One of Maine's Most Important Industries.

Protest Refers to Section 3 (e) of Code, Which Guarantees Fair Competition, and Declares That Under Present Conditions, Which Force American Concerns to Sell Newsprint at Less Than Cost of Production, Immediate Legislative Action is Needed to Protect Industry, and Many Thousands of Workers Therein.

Members of Paper Makers Local 146 of Woodland, and all workers employed in the pulp, sulphite and paper-making trades, are anxiously watching results which may accrue from the agitation started some time ago as a means for placing that industry on a basis that will mean greater returns for manufacturers, with consequent better conditions for all employes.

Foreign competition, with paper and pulp coming to this country duty free, has worked havoc with the domestic industry, to the extent that print paper made here is being marketed at less than the cost of manufacture.

Fearing that a continuation of this condition may mean the disruption of the entire industry and that many thousands of workers will soon lose their positions, all unions connected with the print paper trades have joined with business and other organizations in forwarding a protest to President Roosevelt, in which they earnestly request that something be done immediately to save the industry from complete ruin.

Situation Calls for Collective Action

For many years this industry, and especially that part of it located in this State, was regarded as one of the most prosperous in the State. Almost thoroughly organized, the workers in all trades had established conditions that compared favorably with those of other large industries, and through cooperative methods large communities, almost entirely made up of paper mill workers, established living standards which apparently bordered on happiness and contentment.

However, with increased importations of foreign produced newsprint and pulp, added to the business depression, came a changed situation. Compelled to sell their products at less than cost because of this foreign competition, manufacturers were compelled to lower wages, and there soon followed reductions in work-hours.

A New Line of Activities

"This caused a most distressing situation, and here in Woodland and other newsprint centers," writes Secretary Clarence Murphy, of Papermakers Local 146, "workers are hopeful that efforts to right conditions through the efforts of President Roosevelt will prove successful.

"At no time in the history of our organizations have our members become so intensely interested in the future of our industry," says Secretary Murphy. "In past years, when the industry was prosperous and when working conditions were improved through collective understanding, our thoughts and efforts were centered in giving the best that was in us in the way of production, and for which we sought the best possible returns for our labor. Called upon to exercise that same thought and effort in this to confend with at present. Not only are our jobs in jeopardy now, but the future of one of the most important industries in the State. As a result, the

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United Mine Workers Win Another Captive Mine Election Easily

Senator Robert F. Wagner announced today the results of an election at a captive coal mine supervised by the National Labor Board. This was at the Searight Mine of the Republic Steel Company, in western Pennsylvania. James F. Dewey, of the Federal Department of Labor, who acted as the Board's representative, reported that some difficulty had been encountered in selection of a place for the poll. The company desired the election to be held in the company power house, to which members of the United Mine Workers objected. The election, which was held in the power house resulted as follows:

For the United Mine Workers, 201; for the company brotherhood, 61.

On the preceding day the Board had supervised an election at the Nemacolin Mine, also in western Pennsylvania, a captive mine of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. This election also was won by the United Mine Workers, 489 to 249.

Gov't Realizes News-Print Industry is in Precarious Condition

In reporting the Newsprint Code with its approval to the President for his signature, General Hugh S. Johnson, NRA Administrator, pointed out that industry as being in a very serious condition.

He said consumption had fallen from 3,800,000 tons in 1929 to 2,800,000 tons in 1932. The capacity of mills in the United States is about 1,800,000 tons. In 1929 they produced 1,400,000 tons and in 1932 production was 1,400,000 tons. The price has fallen from $65. per ton, delivered, in 1929, to $40 per ton in 1933.

It is doubtful, Gen. Johnson said, that even the most efficient mills can produce paper at this price in either Canada or the United States. In fact, five out of eight of the largest producers in the United States are in receivership, as well as practically all of the Canadian mills which are not supported by their affiliates. Newsprint contracts are generally made for the calendar year and offerings for 1934 as low as $20 to $25 per ton, delivered, have been made by some Canadian mills.

"In spite of this situation," Gen. Johnson said, "the Newsprint Industry has shortened its working hours from 48 to 40 and increased its wage rates about 10 per cent in the code. He estimated employment will be increased about 10 per cent.

A standard 40-hour week is provided for all but a small portion of the employes in this industry. To meet unusual conditions peculiar to the industry provision is made for a 40-hour week averaged over a 13-week period; with a limitation of 48 hours in any one week, with time and one-third for all hours worked in excess of eight in a single day.

The basic minimum wage rate for mechanical workers is 35 cents per hour. Provision is also made for a five-cent lower hourly average wage for women workers, but it is expressly provided that men and women doing the same work shall receive the same pay.

Hearing on New Equipment in Paper and Pulp Industry

Notice was given today that a public hearing will be held Wednesday, February 28, in the Cabinet Room of the White House, on a proposal by the Code Authority for the paper and pulp industry that the approved code for that industry be amended to place restrictions on the installation of new productive equipment. Deputy Administrator W. W. Pickard will preside.

The proposed amendment would make it necessary for members of the paper and pulp industry to obtain the consent of the NRA for installation of new machinery, except for replacements which would not materially increase production.

Union Glass Workers Get Peak 1929 Wages Restored

Toledo, O., Feb. 10 (ILNS).—As a result of wage increases from 10 to 17½ per cent, members of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union have gained restoration of the 1929 and 1930 wage levels, which were the peak for the industry.

Announcement of the increases, effective at once, were made at the union's headquarters here.

The agreement is that the workers will be under the NRA code for the glass industry, which means that some who had pay cuts of 17½ per cent will actually get raises amounting to 21 per cent. The agreement will stand until September, when another conference will be held in Atlantic City.

President Gives Labor Board Power to Curb Company Unions

Executive Order Answers Organized Labor's Protest Against Continued Violation of Labor Section of Recovery Act by Company "Union" Corporations—Board Shall Rule Elections.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—President Roosevelt's executive order conferring on the National Labor Board the power to hold elections for collective bargaining representatives in every plant where a substantial number of employes desire such an election is regarded in labor circles here as giving an effective blow to the resistance to the board by various anti-union corporations throughout the United States.

The order is also interpreted as putting teeth in the labor section of the National Recovery Act which outlaws company unions. Despite the plain mandate of the Act, corporation officials have mobilized their efforts to establish company unions, believing that they could thus strangle trade union collective bargaining regardless of the law.

A strong protest against this widespread violation of the Recovery Act was recently made to the Administration by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who urged that the Labor Board, backed by the law enforcing agencies of the Government, should crack down on the company union employers.

The recent conference here of representatives of the 109 national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor also declared in favor of supplementing the power of the National Labor Board so that there would be no question relative to its authority for the complete adjustment of industrial disputes, including the holding of elections to choose collective bargaining representatives.

The President's order, which appears to reflect in general the views of Mr.

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UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE MEASURE SUBMITTED TO UNITED STATES CONGRESS

Wagner-Lewis Measure Provides Federal Tax on Payrolls To Encourage State Legislation—Feature is That It Does Not Dictate Method—State Laws Shall Be Certified by Secretary of Labor.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11 (AFL).—Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York and Congressman David J. Lewis of Maryland, jointly introduced in the Senate and House of Representatives a bill to encourage the enactment of unemployment insurance laws by State Legislatures.

In a joint statement explaining the measure, Senator Wagner and Congressman Lewis said:

"The bill imposes a new Federal tax upon the payrolls of all employers, except very small ones and a few special classes such as farmers, domestic servants and hospitals. Each employer will be allowed to offset against this tax any sums of money that he contributes under the terms of State unemployment insurance or reserve laws. He will be allowed an additional offset whenever his contributions under State law are decreased because of his success in stabilizing employment.

"By this offset principle, sentiment would be created favorable to the enactment of State laws as the inhabitants of the several States will prefer keeping their money at home rather than contributing it to the Federal government. At the same time, the Federal tax upon employers who are not operating under State laws will defeat the old argument that State unemployment insurance or reserve

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FENTON, DAGGETT, BURGESS, TO OPEN GREAT ORGANIZING CAMPAIGN FEBRUARY 21ST

A. F. of L. Organizers to Be Principal Speakers at Meeting of Portland Central Labor Union, at Which Are to Be Formulated Plans for Conducting Campaign Here and in Westbrook.

Meeting Will be First of A Series of Several to Be Held During February and March, During Which Workers Will be Told of Benefits to Be Derived From Membership and Importance of Unionism Under NRA—Newly-Elected C. L. U. Officials, With Organizer Frank C. Fenton as Master of Ceremonies, To be Installed.

This is not to be a rope-pulling contest, but may be likened to one in which every trade unionist in Portland and vicinity is to be called upon to do his bit in a campaign for more equalizing the forces of labor in its contest with organized employers.

Leading in the organizing campaign to increase the membership at a series of meetings, the first of which is to be held under the auspices of the Portland Central Labor Union on Wednesday evening, February 21st, will be Frank P. Fenton, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, who recently succeeded the late Frank H. McCarthy; Robert E. Daggett, president, and Clarence R. Burgess, secretary, of the Maine State Federation of Labor.

This organization drive, which was planned several months ago by local A. F. of L. organizers and officials of the Central Labor Union, but postponed until now because of intensive campaigns conducted in other parts of the State which occupied the attention of Organizer Fenton and State Branch officials, is part of the program outlined at a meeting of the executive board of the Maine State Federation of Labor held in Augusta last June, at which it was arranged to cover the entire State.

While good progress has been made, the time consumed in covering long distances between districts, and the inclement weather of the past month, caused a delay, and not until now was it possible for State Branch officials to cover the Portland district.

In his talk at next Wednesday night's meeting President Daggett will explain methods used in conducting organizing campaigns, and will instruct members of the committee named to assist the organizers as to what means should be used for making contacts, and how to proceed in the organization of new locals.

Secretary Burgess, who with President Daggett, have been instrumental in establishing new local unions in the central part of the State during the past six months, will give a resume of the work accomplished and will outline methods for financing the local campaign.

Organizer Frank Fenton, who is a member of the Massachusetts Bar, and thoroughly versed in the legal matters concerning the National Recovery Act, was present at the February 7th meeting and delivered what was considered by those who heard him as one of the best trade union talks they had ever heard. He went into extensive details concerning the NRA, pointing out the benefits to be derived by the workers if affiliated with bona fide trade unions.

He warned his hearers regarding the activities of employers who, he said, have been taking advantage of loopholes in the act to force the "company union" system on their employes, and that Labor has a tremendous task on its hands in combatting this evil.

"We can do this," he said, "providing we can get our entire membership to realize the importance of becoming active in doing missionary work among the unorganized. Any man who has been a member of a trade union any length of time is sufficiently versed in details concerning the NRA to be able to convince unorganized workers that the 'company union' offers them little or no advantages, and it is largely to the rank and file whom we depend upon to assist us in our organization campaign."

Mr. Fenton highly complimented Messrs. Daggett and Burgess, with whom he has been engaged in organizing work in Augusta, Waterville, and other cities and towns in the eastern part of the State, and felt certain that with their assistance and that of local A. F. of L. Organizers McDonald, Eagles, Sylvester and Eaton, and others, the proposed campaign in Portland is bound to be a success.

Mr. Fenton said that upon his return to Portland next Wednesday, he will be glad to discuss complaints which members of trade unions have against local concerns, and will see to it that they are properly prosecuted.

It is also planned to hold the annual installation of the recently-elected officers of the Central Labor Union at next Wednesday night's meeting, at which Organizer Fenton will act as master of ceremonies, assisted by both Messrs. Daggett and Burgess.

In view of the importance of next week's meeting, officials of the Central Labor Union are most desirous that delegates representing every affiliated local will attend, and by this means demonstrate their appreciation for the interest manifested in the local Labor movement by Messrs. Fenton, Daggett and Burgess.

Labor Makes Good Showing at President's Birthday Ball Party

The President's Birthday Ball, held on January 30, was a success and Labor made a good showing. Arrangements for the Ball were made by a committee headed by Lester M. Bradgon of the Moving Picture Operators, and his report of the occasion at the February 7th meeting of the C. L. U. was accepted by the delegates with loud praise.

President Place explained the several matters disposed of by the Compliance Board during the past two weeks.

The following delegates from Typographical Union No. 66 were welcomed again to the Central Labor Union: Duncan McDonald, Charles F. Libby, Richard V. Crediford, John E. Ham and Joseph H. Voyes.

Work on 15 Bridge Jobs Interrupted by Last Week's Cold Spell

Until last week's extreme cold spell work on 15 bridge jobs in various parts of the State had been uninterrupted, and with warm weather such as prevails today, it is thought the work can now be carried on to completion unless another cold spell sets in.

Unlike ordinary road construction work, the State projects this year are providing employment for a goodly number of building mechanics, many of whom had been largely unemployed since the let-up in construction work occurred several years ago.

Aside from the major bridge project at Woolwich, where an overhead trestle is being constructed to remove the hazards of several bad curves, the State Department reports 14 other projects on which work was carried on throughout the Winter months.

Some of these are unnumbered routes and when completed will provide new locations that will connect with main highways.

Portland Stereotypers and Pressmen to Hold Banquet on Sunday

While not an entirely new thing in trade union circles, incidents that bring two local unions, affiliated with separate international unions together in celebrating their anniversaries, is not a common occurrence.

This demonstrates a most friendly feeling between members of two separate crafts who are employed in the same industry, and again defeats the aims of some who are prone to criticise because of encroachments upon each other's jurisdictional rights.

It is, therefore, evident that the best kind of feeling exists between members of Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Local 111 and Printing Pressmen's Local 22, who on next Sunday, will hold a joint banquet in celebration of the anniversaries of both locals, and at which present industrial conditions as these affect both unions, will be discussed.

A fine program of entertainment has been prepared for the occasion, and a good time is promised all who will participate.

The annual election of officers of Local 111, for the ensuing year, held at Pythian Temple on Sunday, January 27, resulted as follows:

President, William Rogers; vice president, Alvin F. Littlefield; secretary and treasurer, Frank W. York; master-at-arms, Philip Nutter.

Executive board—George O. Llewellyn and Fred Petersen.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Local 111 meets on the last Saturday of the month at Pythian Temple, Cumberland avenue.

Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, Local 22, meets on the second Wednesday of each month at 5:30 o'clock, in Carpenters' District Council Hall. Thomas J. Magner is secretary.

Employes Who Make Complaints Promised Complete Protection

Assurances that employes who are aggrieved against employers because of violations of the National Recovery Act, will be protected when making complaints, came during the past week from members of the Trade Practice Authority of Portland, who announced that any employe believing that an injustice has been done should not hesitate to make the facts known, and that under no circumstances will the name of the complainant be disclosed to the employer.

It was announced that a full listing of all stores in Portland that will come under the code are being made and that a committee will be named to handle the wage and hour features of any complaint and also a committee to enforce a fair trade practice of the code.

This should remove all fears from employes, many of them who felt that to enter complaints might mean the loss of their positions, or in some way lessen their chances for promotions.

Past Pres. Larochelle Installs Newly-Elected Typo. Officers

Roscoe E. Larochelle, past president of Portland Typographical Union No. 66, installed the newly-elected officers of that organization at the regular monthly meeting held on Sunday, January 21st.

Mr. Larochelle, who is a former president of the New England Typographical Union, and well known throughout the jurisdiction for his activities on behalf of the International Typographical Union, instructed the newly elected officers regarding their respective duties, concluding with extending the best wishes of the entire membership for a progressive and successful administration.

The following officers were installed: John B. Murphy, president; John D. Field and Stream (Greenwich)
Garden and Home Builder Garden City)
Ladies Home Journal (Philadelphia)
Life (Cleveland)
McCall's Magazine (Dayton)
McCall's Needlework (Dayton)
McCall's Patterns (Dayton)
Mentor (Springfield, O.)
Modern Priscilla (Boston)
Motion Picture Magazine (Chicago)
Motion Picture Review (E. Stroudsburg)
New Yorker (Greenwich)
Popular Mechanics (Chicago)
Popular Science Monthly (Chicago)
Radio Broadcast (Garden City)
Saturday Evening Post (Philadelphia)
Short Stories (Garden City)
True Confessions (Minneapolis)
Vanity Fair (Greenwich)
Vogue (Greenwich)
Vogue Fashions (Greenwich)
Woman's Home Companion (Springfield)

Andis Hair Clippers Union Made and Will Soon Bear Union Label

A communication from Theatrical Stage Employes' Local 460, of Racine, Wisconsin, read at last Wednesday night's meeting of the Central Labor Union, has highly complimented President Andis of the Andis Clipper Co., for forestalling the organization in unclothing the Capitol Theater of that city, of which he is a silent partner, and took occasion to refer to conditions under which the hair-clippers produced by that company are made.

Two of the crafts employed, the Metal Polishers and Machinists, are thoroughly organized, the communication stated, and Mr. Andis is now working on a plan to thoroughly organize the plant. When this has been completed, it is said, the union label will appear on all clippers made by that concern.

Co. Union Delegates Confound Bosses With Strong Shipping Code

Chicago, Jan. 21 (ILNS).—Ivan Hunter of Detroit, general secretary of the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Coal Passers' Union, in Chicago on union business, joined Claude M. Goshorn, secretary-treasurer of Sailors' Union of the Great Lakes, in expressing satisfaction over the abortive efforts of the Lake Carriers' Association to organize a company union committee to formulate a code under the NRA.

Under the leadership of the Pittsburgh Steamship Co., subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corp., delegates representing the crews of about 50 vessels on the Great Lakes met in convention at Cleveland for the ostensible purpose of formulating a code that would be satisfactory to the Lake Carriers' Association, the shipowners' organization. The delegates were paid $5 a day for their services and $10 a day for expenses.

The company union delegates astounded the shipowners and everybody else by formulating a code in some respects stronger than the one written by the International Seamens Union of America, and by serving notice that they would join the regularly constituted union if their demands were not met.

Los Angeles Carmen Vote to Affiliate With Amalgamated

According to Transit, a magazine published in the interest of street railway companies, employes of the Los Angeles Street Railway Company decided, by a vote of 1290 to 767, to affiliate with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes and Motor Operators.

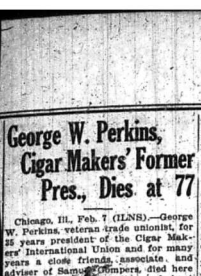
The vote was taken in the presence of representatives of the Federal Regional Labor Board, which was made vice president of the International Union, he was elected president at the Indianapolis convention of that year. He was president until 1926, when he was not a candidate for re-election, being succeeded by I. M. Ornburn.

Mr. Perkins was elected president of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. in 1928, a post which he held until his death. He had been vice president of the department for 20 years previous to his election as president.

During the World War, Mr. Perkins was Labor member of the draft appeal board for the city of Chicago. He was the only lay member of the Chicago Tuberculosis Advisory Board.

The funeral services, which were attended by leaders in public life and the trade union movement, were held from Mr. Perkins' home, 720 North Ridgeland avenue, Oak Park, Ill., on Thursday afternoon, February 1.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8. (ILNS).—Warm tributes to George W. Perkins were paid by William Green, president of the A. F. of L.; I. M. Ornburn, president of the Cigar Makers' International Union; Matthew Woll and many other trade union leaders in Washington.



GEORGE W. PERKINS

Barometer of Steel Shows Recovery Trend

Steel production is generally looked upon as a safe barometer of general trade. Last week marked a decided step forward in the way of placing orders for freight cars and automobiles. These are great consumers of steel and the activity created by such expanding production rapidly extends itself to endless channels of allied trade. Rolling stock orders for freight cars, passenger coaches and locomotives will require many thousands of tons of allocated steel production in the works.

It is only fair to say that the mainspring of much of this new business originates in Washington through heavy loans to the railroads. This will provide much employment and consequently stimulate general trade and business.

Pig iron production increased by two per cent in January over the previous month, being well over 39,000 tons, the largest in two years. The scrap metal market is also firmer. Iron and steel export trale was stimulated by the foreign depreciation of the dollar. All signs point to a positive recovery from the bottom of the depression.

George W. Perkins, Cigar Makers' Former Pres., Dies at 77

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 7 (ILNS).—George W. Perkins, veteran trade unionist, for 25 years president of the Cigar Makers' International Union and for many years a close friend, associate, and adviser of Samuel Gompers, died here yesterday, following an illness of about a week. Death was due to heart trouble. Mr. Perkins was 77 years old.

Mr. Perkins was associated with the American Federation of Labor from its very beginning. With Samuel Gompers, he took a leading part in its early history and his advice and guidance was sought by labor through his long life. He was always keenly interested in everything that had to do with the advancement and progress of the organized workers and he gave lavishly of his time and strength to labor movement.

Born near Greenfield, Mass., December 8, 1856, Mr. Perkins became a member of the Cigar Makers' International Union on July 6, 1880, when he was initiated as a member of Local Union No. 68, Albany, N. Y. He was active in the affairs of the union from the day he joined.

Elected President in 1891

In 1891, after having served as vice president of the International Union, he was elected president at the Indianapolis convention of that year. He was president until 1926, when he was not a candidate for re-election, being succeeded by I. M. Ornburn.

Mr. Perkins was elected president of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. in 1928, a post which he held until his death. He had been vice president of the department for 20 years previous to his election as president.

During the World War, Mr. Perkins was Labor member of the draft appeal board for the city of Chicago. He was the only lay member of the Chicago Tuberculosis Advisory Board.

The funeral services, which were attended by leaders in public life and the trade union movement, were held from Mr. Perkins' home, 720 North Ridgeland avenue, Oak Park, Ill., on Thursday afternoon, February 1.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8. (ILNS).—Warm tributes to George W. Perkins were paid by William Green, president of the A. F. of L.; I. M. Ornburn, president of the Cigar Makers' International Union; Matthew Woll and many other trade union leaders in Washington.

Code Will Force Wage Raises in All Cases

The entire remarks of the Administrator were kindly, but left no doubt as to his determination to carry out the mandates of this and other codes to the fullest extent, regardless of who it might affect. He said it was the purpose of the administration to deal with absolute fairness with both labor and the employers.

He said the NRA code was intended for the good of the industry, but realized it can not carry out its purpose unless every manufacturer does his duty. He said he trusted the administration will insist upon from now on.

"The most revolutionary requirement of the code for Maine manufacturers," Mr. James said, "is that which makes it obligatory that employes be paid at the rate of the minimum wage rate so long as they are in the factory. The practice has been so long for manufacturers to pay only for work done that it was hard for conservatives to accept the new order."

Get Into a Union, Says Burgess

In his brief remarks, Secretary Clarence Burgess of the State Branch, took occasion to compliment the shoe workers of Gardiner in their evident interest in the matters affecting the code, and explained the functions of the Adjustment Board of Appeals, of which he is a member, which is to educate the workers, and by the use of moral persuasion point out the accomplishments possible under the code.

Mr. Burgess said Section 7 (a) of the code has been a bone of contention, and that its interpretation has led to numerous misunderstandings. Under present conditions, he said, it is most important that all workers in this and other industries join a bona fide organization and by this means place themselves in a position to secure their rights from employers who, through their own organizations, are enabled to take advantage of employes who fail to realize the importance of combining for their own interests. The success of the NRA, he said, is most essential for the welfare of the nation, and can only be made such by increasing the purchasing power of the workers. To accomplish this, good wages are of paramount importance and without organization workers cannot possibly hope to stabilize wages to such an extent as to warrant making their purchasing power sufficiently large to assure success of the NRA.

Arthur Bubar, president of the Shoe Workers' Local Union, outlined particulars regarding the formation of the local, and what had been accomplished in the way of settling complaints.

Discrimination Against Workers

Mr. Brawn, local representative of the union, who had conducted a two-months' investigation, said he had found much discrimination being practiced, but felt certain, after having heard Mr. Hazard express his willingness to cooperate, that matters would go along in a more satisfactory way. He said the local union is making splendid headway and felt certain the 100 per cent membership mark would be reached in a short time.

Organizer Carey, of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, told of how he had been assigned to work among the Gardiner shoe workers, which he said was at their request, and felt satisfied that while here he had brought good results. He explained the workings of "company unions," stating that domination as they are representatives of the company, workers cannot expect to secure such wages and conditions to which they are rightfully entitled.

"About the only thing we have been able to accomplish so far," he said, "is to get the manufacturers to pay the minimum wage. That has been difficult enough, but there is more to come.

"There is such a thing in a factory as skilled help. There is entitled to more than a minimum wage. I am not antagonistic, but I wish not to get confused about unions. You have a right to join any bona fide union and be represented fairly."

State Labor Commissioner Charles O. Beals was also among the speakers. Mr. Beals outlined the new duties incumbent upon his department, which he said, besides the NRA included the CWA and PWA schedules, which demanded much increased activity in his department, with particular attention directed to the safety side of the industrial field.

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WATERVILLE

MOUNTAINS OF SNOW AND EXTREME COLD HAS LITTLE EFFECT ON ORGANIZING CAMPAIGN BY STATE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Local Group, Accompanied by A. F. of L. and Textile Workers' Organizers, Keep Up Work Courageously and Report Excellent Progress Made by Local Unions in Central Maine—Daggett Auto Buried Under Avalanche of Snow.

Carrying on the work of organizing new unions and keeping up the spirit of trade unionism among members of established organizations in these days of big snow-storms, ice-bound roads and extremely frigid weather, is no easy task, but this, according to Mrs. Daggett, wife of President Robert H. Daggett of the Maine State Federation of Labor, who during the State campaign has accompanied this sturdy group of unionists on many of their trips through Central Maine, has not dampened their enthusiasm, and the work is going on uninterruptedly.

Perhaps the most exciting, and which caused considerable suffering during the past few weeks, was the return trip to Waterville from Dexter, where on Friday night the group had attended a meeting of Textile Workers' Local 2015. An avalanche of snow had blocked the road so as to make it almost impassable, but notwithstanding this the Daggett "Auburn" was geared up to its highest pressure and did yeoman service until what seemed like a mountain of snow interfered with its further progress.

"With 10 below weather, and several miles from our destination," Mrs. Daggett writes, "the situation was tense, but with courage and determination the men finally dug themselves out of the snow-bank and with the help of passing automobilists, we were hauled out and gilded happily on our way home."

Fenton and Rivierre Lend Cooperation in Organizing Campaign

The presence of Frank P. Fenton, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and Horace Rivierre, New England organizer for the United Textile Workers of America, at meetings of local unions in this district during the past month, has done much to-

HORACE RIVIERE
General Organizer, United Textile Workers of America

ward inspiring all interested in the big organization drive to carry on this most important humane work.

Organizer Fenton, who while unknown here until his appointment by President Green as successor to the late Frank H. Mc Carthy, has already endeared himself into the hearts of all those with whom he has come in contact. His manner of speech and the determination with which he tackles union problems, makes a lasting impression on his audiences.

In the comparatively short time Mr. Fenton has been active in this district, he has made hosts of friends, who look forward to his frequent visits here with much pleasure.

Of that able, sturdy and consistent trade unionist, Horace A. Rivierre, organizer for the U. T. W., nothing but praises for the splendid work he has performed during the entire Maine organizing campaign, and the cooperation extended to the State Branch is greatly appreciated by all members of the executive board.

Except for several trips made to Washington, during the past few months, where he assisted President McMahon and Vice President Gorman at hearings on textiles codes, Mr. Rivierre has spent much of his time in doing organizing work in Maine, and the results of his efforts are most commendable.

The forceful manner in which he points out the benefits derived from membership in a trade union, makes a lasting impression on his audiences, and makes him always a welcome visitor in our midst.

Among the activities conducted by Organizers Fenton and Rivierre, with President Daggett and Secretary Burgess of the State Federation, included the attendance at a meeting of Madison Woolen Workers' Local 2020 on Sunday, January 28. The large attendance at this and other meetings attended and the enthusiasm manifested by members is most encouraging to Federation officials, who can foresee an excellent future for the local unions which they were instrumental in establishing during the past year.

Notwithstanding the extreme cold weather and the present condition of the roads, there were present at these meetings some who came from remote districts, thereby manifesting unprecedented interest in their organization.

Others locals visited during the past few weeks, and where interest was found to be most gratifying to Federation officials, were Textile Workers' Local 2015 at Dexter on last Wednesday evening. Principal among matters discussed at the meeting was the appointment of a committee to plan a campaign for increasing the membership. The committee will report at the next meeting, to be held on Sunday, February 18th.

Federation Officials to Address Meetings in Portland Wednesday

At the invitation of Vice President Frank C. McDonald, of Portland, who is in charge of the first district, President Robert E. Daggett and Secretary Clarence R. Burgess will attend the first of a series of meetings in an organizing campaign arranged by Mr. McDonald to be held in Portland on Wednesday evening.

It had been planned to hold these meetings some time ago, but because of pressure of organizing work in Augusta, Waterville and other industrial districts, in which both Messrs. Daggett and Burgess have been especially active during the past six months, they were unable to take part in the Portland campaign until now.

The meetings arranged by Vice President McDonald are in line with a program arranged at the June meeting of the Executive Council to conduct organization campaigns in the five regional districts covered by the State Federation.

WATERVILLE FLASHES

Joseph Perreault, financial secretary of Local 2015, who had the misfortune to lose the sight of his thumb, has recovered from the injury and returned to work. Mr. Perreault was very fortunate in the fact that he did not lose his whole hand.

Illness in the home of Brother Chas. Goutier, recording secretary of Local 2015, prevents him from attending its meetings. Brother Eugene Veilleux has been named to act in his absence. We take this opportunity to express our sympathy and best wishes for a speedy recovery of Mrs. Cloutier, who has been ill for some time.

Reunion of Old-Timers at Supper By Oakland Local

The regular monthly supper under the auspices of Oakland Textile Workers' Local 1752, on Saturday February 3rd, was largely attended, and proved a most enjoyable affair. The occasion was made of added importance by the presence of three veteran trade un-

PATRICK H. FITZGERALD
Treasurer Maine State Federation of Labor

ionists, who more than 50 years ago were prominently identified with the old Knights of Labor.

The honored guest and principal speaker was Patrick H. Fitzgerald, of Augusta, veteran treasurer of the Maine State Federation of Labor, who in his inimitable manner related among as well as serious anecdotes concerning the history of the Labor movement during the active existence of the K. of L.

Mr. Fitzgerald, who was personally acquainted with and a good friend of the late Terrance V. Powderly, at that time grand master workman of the K. of L., gave reminiscences of the life and activities of the great leader, in which he depicting the trials and tribulations experienced while forming the organization, which later capitulated to the present A. F. of L. organization.

Other old timers present who were active during the hey-day of the K. of L., were Brothers O'Sullivan and Fitzgerald, who also enlivened the occasion by their reminiscences.

Fairfield, Wyandotte Locals Alternate in Sat. Night Suppers

Saturday night dances and bean suppers held alternately by Fairfield Local 1916 and Wyandotte Local 1802, are becoming very popular and much credit is due committees representing both organizations for the fine programs arranged for the entertainment of members of both locals.

The dancing party held by Local 1916 on Saturday evening, January 27, proved a mighty enjoyable affair. President Paquette, assisted by Brother Perry, have given much time to the preparation of these dancing parties, and are receiving the congratulations of members of both locals for the successful manner in which they are conducted.

The bean supper held by Wyandotte Local 1802 on Saturday evening, February 3rd, is also reported as a most successful and pleasant affair. Dancing followed the supper, and so well satisfied are all concerned in these joint entertainments that arrangements are to be made to hold them every Saturday alternately, during the balance of the Winter season.

LEWISTON

Carpenters' Drive For New Members Brings Good Results

An organizing campaign started by Carpenters' Local 407 recently, according to Joseph A. Ellis, vice president of the Maine State Federation of Labor and supervisor for the second district, is bringing good results, and notwithstanding present bad conditions in the building industry, much enthusiasm is being manifested, with all meetings well attended.

CWA work, Mr. Ellis reports, has helped some, but due to various reasons, members of Local 407 have not been provided with as many of the jobs which required skilled mechanics as they should have been.

While parties conducted jointly between Local 407 and the Ladies' Auxiliary, which are held after the meetings, have proven most enjoyable affairs during the Winter months, and plans are now in the making for holding a big party as a wind-up for the season's social program.

Ladies' Auxiliary, No. 48, are holding their meetings on the first and third Tuesdays at Union Hall, and Secretary Hodgdon reports the attendance is larger than it was during the last season.

The whist party conducted by Mrs. L. E. Armstrong last Tuesday evening netted the sum of $4.20, and prizes were awarded to Miss Pearl Hopkins, J. A. Dailey and James Anderson.

The newly-elected officers of the Auxiliary are: President, Sister L. E. Armstrong; vice president, Sister D. D. Gould; warden, Sister E. A. Hodgdon; finance committee, Sisters Babb and Hodgdon; treasurer, Sister Hattie Thomas; recording secretary, Brother D. D. Gould.

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TEXTILE OFFICIALS FROM NEW JERSEY RHODE ISLAND AND MASS. COORDINATE FOR EQUALIZING CONDITIONS IN INDUSTRY

Representatives of the Textile Workers' Union of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Massachusetts are coordinating forces as a means for equalizing wages and general working conditions in the textile industry, and according to James William Green, who has been stationed at the Pawtucket headquarters, 22 Broad street, for several weeks, good progress is being made in this direction.

Mr. Green, who for several years has been U. T. W. representative in Paterson, N. J., was recently assigned by President Thomas F. McMahon to the New England district, and with Vice President Frank J. Gorman and Executive Board Member John H. Powers, with officials of the Fall River and New Bedford Textile Councils, has been outlining a campaign which is to be conducted simultaneously in Pawtucket, Woonsocket, Providence, Fall River and New Bedford, and from which it is hoped to accomplish good results.

With the industry in all cities mentioned pretty well organized, offers a basis which should make it comparatively easy to convince manufacturers regarding the importance of equalizing conditions and by this means meet the ideals of the National Recovery Act regarding fair competition.

That there is still chiseling going on in the industry is a well known fact, and that this greatly endangers the future of the industry is also well known by fair manufacturers, who, it is felt confident, are willing to cooperate with representatives of the union to eliminate.

Mr. Green is well known by U. T. W. members in New England, having been employed a dozen years ago in Fall River and Pawtucket. He is business agent for the Horizontal Warpers' Benevolent Association in Paterson, a position which he temporarily relinquished to take up his present work with the U. T. W. in New England.

Mr. Green left Friday night for Paterson to attend a conference of representatives of various U. T. W. organizations, when all units engaged in the equalization project will report. On these reports will be based future activities of representatives in various districts.

After his return, he will go to Fall River, where he will confer with representatives on the progress made during the organizing campaign, and for outlining future activities in connection with the equalization program.

Mr. Green said he would also confer with Organizer Glover of the United Hat and Cap Makers, who with organizers of other International Unions, are conducting a city-wide organizing campaign.

HOW INDUSTRIAL PEACE FOLLOWED UNIONISM IN WESTERN COAL MINES

Woman Mine Owner Reasoned With Men Where Formerly Armed Thugs Had Shot Them Down—Result, Great Success for United Mine Workers in Rocky Mountain Fuel Co. Mines.

That human reason is better than force and strife is well illustrated in the report entitled "Miners and Management," comprising a study of a col-

MISS MARY VAN KLEECK

lective agreement between the United Mine Workers of America and the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company.

The commentator is Mary Van Kleeck, director of the department of Industrial Studies of the Russell Sage Foundation. The report is one of a series of like compilations extending back over some 14 years and dealing with the contrasting results effected by "company unions," so-called, and regular trade union organizations. The summary is much to the advantages of the free and uncoerced efforts of employes to form and control their own unions. At the same time, it is shown that the "company union" is now sought to be used as a hindrance or stumbling block to the efforts of the NRA.

In the case of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Co., peace and accord was brought about by the union agreement between the company and the United Mine Workers, where hours were lowered, trade increased and good will asserted found and developed for the sale of the company's products. Josephine Roche, owner and manager of the company, has transformed her company from a system of armed feudalism to one of fraternal accord. Her example is one that might profitably be copied throughout the entire coal industry in this country. A woman's commonsense and smiling tact has succeeded where bludgeons and bullets had failed.

UNITED MINE WORKERS VOTE DOWN PROPOSAL TO CHANGE CONSTITUTION PERMITTING ADMISSION OF COMMUNISTS

President Lewis, in Opposing Move, Said Union Banned Communists Because Party "Had Been Undertaking to Control Trade Unions"—To Press for Thirty-Hour Week—Secretary Perkins in Speaker.

The United Mine Workers of America, by decision of the delegates at the union's convention in Indianapolis, will press for increased wages and final adoption of the five-day week, six-hour day.

Action to win higher pay and the shorter week will be taken at the conferences between operators and miners to begin in Washington on Feb. 12.

The stand of the convention on the shorter week was expressed in approving a resolution which said:

"Your scale committee recommends that it be the policy of this organization that the officers and members of the scale committee be authorized to impress the consideration and final adoption of the five-day week, six-hour day. We are confident that this method offers the only constructive program that can be pursued by the illuminous coal industry or the Federal Government in the interest of stabilization and more wide-spread employment."

The convention voted to hold its next convention in 1936 in Washington instead of in the union's international headquarters are to be moved there.

Shorter working hours and higher wages are necessary to the economic salvation of all the people in the United States, Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, told the convention.

She said that the income of the farmers and the wages of industrial workers represents the great bulk of the buying power of the nation and that during the depression this buying power was reduced approximately $12,-000,000,000. This can be recovered only through better wages and shorter working hours.

The convention emphatically rebuked communism in overwhelmingly voting down a proposal to change the union's constitution to permit members to join the Communist party. When John Sloan of Westville, Ill., tried to champion the proposal, he was shouted down and narrowly escaped physical violence. President John Lewis pointed out that the union had barred communists from the organization because the party "had been undertaking to control trade unions."

Production Restricted in Fine Cotton Goods

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7 (ILNS).—The National Recovery Act Administration has directed that fine goods mills suspend loom operations for three days in March, except for 300 looms in each mill. The order was issued by virtue of Administrator Johnson's approval of an order of the Cotton Textile Industry Code Authority.

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ELECTRICIANS SEEK 30-HOUR WEEK AND NINETY CENTS AN HOUR FOR ALL SKILLED MEN IN MANUFACTURING CODE

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9 (ILNS).—Labor objections to the electrical manufacturing code was voiced at a rehearing on the code before H. O. King, Deputy NRA Administrator. The hearing will be resumed on January 29.

Considerations of the labor provisions of the code was featured by presentation of the NRA Labor Advisory Board's recommendations, presented by Fred Henderson. They were for a 35-hour, five-day work week in lieu of the present 36-hour week; limitation of overtime to seven hours per week for six weeks in each six months' period with pay at time and one-half for all over seven hours a day and 35 hours a week; minimum wage for common labor of 45 cents an hour and for office workers of $16 per week, and elimination of the provision that learners may be employed at 80 per cent of the minimum.

Hewitt pointed out that labor's demands in this, the second code to be heard, were originally for a 30-hour week, and minimum wage of $25 per week, together with application of skilled workers and punitive pay for overtime, but said the Labor Advisory Board had learned by experience it could not get all it wanted for labor in codes and was willing to compromise in the interest of getting codes in operation.

Hewitt Accuses Bosses

Commenting on the practical operation of codes as viewed from the labor standpoint, Hewitt declared his board had learned that the maximum hours and minimum wage provisions in many codes amounted only to "window dressing." He charged that minimum wage rates have been set up only to be broken down to a figure actually much lower, and that similarly employers were taking advantage of loopholes and exceptions in the codes to work their employes far beyond the supposed maximum put on before. He said the 35-hour week work week in the electrical code

"would not be bad if it really meant anything—if it was not just window dressing," and that the Labor Board held the same view of the minimum wage provisions.

30-Hour Week Asked

Charles L. Reed, representing the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, demanded that the code be rewritten to provide a 30-hour week, 90 cents an hour for skilled labor, 45 cents an hour with no exceptions for semi-skilled labor, labor representation on the Code Authority, and elimination of all exceptions for emergencies and peak periods.

Waddo C. Housen, speaking for the A. F. of L. metal trades in the electrical industry, said his attention had been called to many cases where women were paid $2 cents an hour for the same work for which men were given 40 cents and that this was due largely to the provisions in the code where the so-called minimum need only apply to employes who were receiving less than that on July 15, 1929. He asked that the situation be corrected. Housen charged that except in the cases of perhaps 15 per cent of their workers, employers were not living up to the wage requirements in the codes. He charged, for example, that many workers were being held to their old per hour rate in violation of the provision which says their rate must be adjusted so they will earn at least as much on shorter hours as they formerly made on longer shifts.

Code Violation Charged

Miss Elizabeth Christman of the National Women's Trade Union League told Deputy King that a survey recently conducted showed that the so-called minimum wage rates in the electrical industry more often than not turned out to be the maximum rates; also that the standard requirement that women be paid the same for the same work was being generally violated.

AUTO MANUFACTURERS BRAZENLY VIOLATE CODE FOR WORKERS' RIGHTS

A. F. of L. Executive Council Receives Complaints That Detroit Plants Work More Men 60 Hours Per Week and Disregard the Labor Section of the Recovery Act—"Merit" Clause in Code Used to Victimize Union Members—Submit Charges to General Johnson.

Charges that those who own and control the automobile industry have resorted to wholesale violation of the National Industrial Recovery Act will be submitted to General Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, it was announced at A. F. of L. headquarters here.

The charges, based on complaints made by 200 spokesmen for Federal Labor unions of auto workers in Detroit, Flint, Pontiac and Lansing, were placed before the A. F. of L.'s executive council by Wilbur Cohen, organizer for the American Federation of Labor in the Detroit area.

According to the complaints, automobile plants in the Detroit district are working their employes in some cases as many as 84½ hours per week. Mr. Cohen said that in an attempt to conceal violating the 48-hour maximum work week provision of the Automobile Code the automobile companies lay off men for 48 hours and in currency for the overtime.

Oppose Forty-Hour Week

The automobile workers protested against the recent increase of the average work week from 35 to 40 hours, agreed to by General Johnson. They charged that the automobile companies persistently deprive the workers of the right to choose representatives and use the so-called "merit" clause to victimize union members.

A summary of the complaints said:

Workers Recruited from Other Cities

"The extension of code for the automobile manufacturing industry to allow forty hours is not in accord with the real conditions that prevail in the industry. Since last October the automobile manufacturers have been recruiting labor from other cities to defeat the relief afforded by the government in helping unemployed under the CWA and other plans.

"Hundreds of telegrams have been sent to other cities inviting workers to come to Detroit for steady and good paying positions. The automobile industry operates its progressive production machine system with a large pool of unemployed workers. It is the only industry that makes a profit from a large labor turnover.

Victimized by "Merit" Clause

"The automobile industry is vicious in its attitude to Section 7 (a) that provides for the right of employes to choose representatives without interference. This section is not only being ignored, but the companies are carrying on a continued agitation against Section 7 (a).

"The flagrant violations of the code and automobile manufacturers are violating Title I, Clause 2, of Sub-section A of Section 3, which provides for the protection of employes.

"The merit clause as embodied in the code is the chief instrument through which these flagrant violations are being executed."

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President—Robert E. Daggett, 12 Pleasant St., Waterville
Treasurer—P. H. Fitzgerald, 25 W. Crescent St., Augusta
Secretary and Legislative Agent—Clarence R. Burgess, 18 Chapel St., Augusta

Vice-Presidents
1st District—Frank C. McDonald, 48 Gilman St., Portland
2nd District—J. A. Elie, 3 Sabattus St., Lewiston
3rd District—H. W. Sanborn, 81 Western Ave., Augusta
4th District—Alonzo F. Young, 28 Main St., Bar Harbor
5th District—Frank M. Perry, 183 Congress St., Millinocket

FEBRUARY, 1934

Need for Organization Increases

Means for Combatting Growth of Company "Unions" Alarming, and A. F. of L. Broadens Organizing Plan.

At the recent conference of national and international union heads in Washington, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor said that company unions had grown 180 per cent since enactment of the NRA. This is an alarming situation, which was recognized not only by the delegates to the conference but by Senator Wagner, Representative Connery, and others in public life who addressed the labor men.

Fortunately, labor is fully aware of the danger and prepared to cope with it. The conference approved an organization program adapted to the needs of the hour. It allows for flexibility and is designed to promote organization in whatever form or method seems best fitted to rally American wage earners to the banner of organized labor. The form of organization will not be dictated. The workers can have the form that they feel is best.

The program calls for tolerance and cooperation on the part of all national and international unions. That this will be given was evidenced by the temper of the Washington conference, which plainly showed its determination to push organization in the most effective way. Now it is up to every trade unionist to put his shoulder to the wheel and boost organization among his fellow citizens as never before.

Victory for Justice and Citizens' Rights

Momentous Decision of U. S. Supreme Court Wipes Docket Clean and Clear of Raft of Prohibition Prosecutions.

The Labor News is one of the too few papers which combatted prohibition, in season and out of season, believing that it was an impracticable law which aimed at changing the personal habits of an entire population, something which could not be done. It has held up to serious scrutiny and question the practice of the government employing chemists to put deadly poisons in alcohol, knowing full well that such fatal products were morally certain to fall into the possession of innocent purchasers. Murder by indirection, under the guise of law, in pursuit of a moral fantasy, never appeared in a worse light. Nero, Caligula and the Borgias might well have clapped their hands in glee. They were not only vindicated, but honored in emulation!

Next, this newspaper contended, after prohibition had been repealed, that those victims suffering imprisonment for dry law offenses should now be freed. They should not be chained to the penalties of a dead law—as the malefactors of the old Roman era were chained to the corpses of their victims. General amnesty, by Presidential decree, is now the crying need of the hour for imprisoned dry law offenders. This is the only possible way of justice in view of the current decision of the United States Supreme Court. That paramount tribunal has, by unanimous decision, declared that all persons charged with prohibition offenses, "and who have not yet been tried and convicted," shall have their cases dismissed from court.

Here is a sane and popular note, sounded by the highest court in the land. It now remains for Franklin D. to do his part. The Supreme Court has established the precedent, and pointed the way.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Vocational training for new trade skills demanded by the technological advance in all industries is an important factor in the program of industrial recovery, Dr. J. C. Wright, Assistant Commissioner for Vocational Education, in the Federal Office of Education, points out in his annual report. This is true, Dr. Wright says, because industry can not resume activities on the true basis with a labor force untrained in the new technique.

"It follows," he says, "that as business resumes, the problem of recovery both for industries and for workers will not be a problem of getting the millions of unemployed workers back on their old jobs or on any other job for which their acquired training and experience has previously fitted them. For millions of those now unemployed traditional skill and occupational experience, acquired in the pre-depression period, will very generally have gone into the discard as part of the price society must pay for resumption of activities at all under the intensified competitive pressure for economy which always characterizes a period of recovery. Industrial recovery and elimination of unemployment will, accordingly, not be simply a placement procedure of returning labor to jobs for which they are fitted, but rather a training procedure of preparing labor for the new jobs that have become available."

The retraining of workers of all ages in the new techniques is in Dr. Wright's opinion a prime responsibility of the vocational education system. "Vocational education," he says, "must function effectively as one social agency of industrial recovery."

NO GOING BACKWARD

A business news agency says that in the background of many "business minds" is the idea that as soon as prosperity returns, the old "normal" higher hours of work will be restored.

This is a delusion on the part of the "business minds." Such an idea is contrary to progress. Once shorter hours are established, there will be no going back to old standards. And if there should be, it would mean disaster for the nation.

That the "business minds" should even dream of restoring former hours shows that they do not realize what has happened and is happening. Progress means ever shorter hours and higher pay, as pointed out by organized labor. The nation is gradually coming to realize this and "business minds" may rest assured there will be no return to old conditions.

March Set as Time for Real Improvement

With Further Business Gains for January and February, Outlook for Spring is Most Encouraging.

A careful comparison of first-of-the-year trade predictions discloses that the same nationally known manufacturers and distributors who now forecast continuance of the favorable trend have not voiced a comparable degree of confidence in exactly four years. They ascribe reasons, with the general explanation that recently they were able to base public statements upon statistics of sustained and gradually increasing sales during the last half of 1933 and definite knowledge that the momentum for continuance of partial recovery is founded upon forward orders for all classes of commodities.

Reports from all market centers state that while January and February will show further gains in distribution, the belief is prevalent among retailers throughout the country that the real improvement will be witnessed in March. More buyers for retail establishments arrived in New York during the first week of January than usually visited the metropolis the first two months of a normal year. Spring sales are expected to be completed before the month is out. This is described as an unprecedented situation, attributed entirely to the apparent necessity for supplying long-dormant demand.

It is a favorite saying that there is no available index for confidence. But it cannot be denied that business concerns reflect their faith or lack of it in making up their advertising budgets for the coming period. In a fairly typical statement, Winthrop Hoyt declares in the Editor and Publisher:

"Many of us wonder just where we are going, but Heaven knows, in contrast with one and two years ago, we at least are on our way. And I know that the business with which I have contacts is improving. Many of our clients are greatly increasing their 1934 advertising appropriations. To date no client has decreased his 1934 appropriation in comparison with his 1933 appropriation."

Either of these development can fairly be regarded as "an available index for confidence," which is merely a reflection of the confidence the people have reposed in the President's determined effort to restore normal conditions.

What the NRA Did in Five Months

A Policy Which in That Period Removed 600,000 from Bread Lines is Something to Boast About.

A sample of the direct benefits of the National Industrial Recovery Act and its sympathetic administration in providing work for the unemployed is well illustrated in the statement by James F. Hodgson, regional compliance director of the National Recovery Administration for New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, on the job finding results of the NRA in New York City alone. He said:

"Under the influence of all recovery agencies, including repeal of the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment, which was a part of the national recovery plan, it is estimated that 600,000 persons have been re-employed in New York City since President Roosevelt took office."

Mr. Hodgson added that President Roosevelt's recovery program "is more forcible and more important now than it has been since it went into effect the first of last August," and declared that although the "band wagon has passed, the Blue Eagle still lives on." From his own observation he was convinced that the National Recovery program is going forward effectively and earnestly.

A re-employment policy that in five months can remove 600,000 men and women from the bread lines of hunger and provide them with wages sufficient to purchase even a modest living for themselves and their families is an outstanding achievement from the employment point of view, regardless of the attacks by "rugged individualists" who still long for the return of the old economic order with its jungle methods of production and its inevitable permanent unemployment and poverty for large masses of American working men and women.

Minnesota Leads the Way!

Drawn for LABOR by John M. Baer

All honor to the Governor of Minnesota and to the United States Supreme Court! At last, human reason and public and private welfare have had their day in court! By the action of the highest tribunal in the land, Minnesota's home protecting law has been sustained. Summary mortgage foreclosure proceedings will henceforth be halted and the farmer and his little family will no longer have to cower in the fields and woods while the sheriff and his deputies throw their poor belongings out in the yard and road.

This newspaper has persistently declared that many Governors of the several States have not been doing their duty by their own people. They have lacked both courage and vision. Law was never rightfully meant to enslave and degrade the people, but should be their shield and protector. What Minnesota has done, any State may now do. It is a Day of Emancipation for the distressed householder. This is one of the momentous decisions since the Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln in 1863 which freed the black slaves. Minnesota has led the way to the new civic freedom and freed the enslaved householder of the bonds of legalized inhumanity.

Catholic Press and the Labor Movement

Special Articles Appearing in Providence Visitor Are Timely and Demonstrate Friendship on Part of the Church Toward Labor.

Articles appearing in the Providence Visitor during the past few weeks, in which were depicted high-lights among the activities conducted by the organized Labor movement in that State, made an impression on the rank and file, and have brought numerous complimentary and appreciative remarks from many of the leaders of our movement.

"While the greater portion of that which appeared in these special stories had been chronicled in various issues of The Rhode Island Labor News during the past few months," says that newspaper in the January 30th issue, "the fact remains that through the large circulation of the Catholic Visitor the facts mentioned and the splendid and friendly manner in which the stories were written reached thousands of unorganized workers in all parts of the State, many of whom were given an opportunity to note the friendly relations existing between the Catholic Church and the organized Labor movement.

While organized Labor in Rhode Island on various occasions had reason to criticise individual authorities in the Church because of their indifference toward the movement, this applying especially in the awarding of building contracts to concerns that were unfriendly toward Labor, at no time was there ever any question regarding the fundamental principles which closely knitted these two great organizations from time immemorial.

Perhaps this was manifested to the greatest degree with the Encyclical issued by Pope Leo XIII, 40 years ago, and re-iterated during the past year by Pope Pius XI, two incidents that went on record as the most outstanding issues which demonstrated unquestioned friendliness on the part of the Church toward Labor.

Aside from this, incidents of the past few years, among others included the industrial Congress held in Providence last year. At that time, outstanding representatives of the Church extended the hand of good fellowship, and took a strong stand in defense of Labor's rights, all showing that fundamentally the Church is most friendly to Labor.

"That this bond of friendship is further demonstrated by articles which appeared in the official newspaper of the Church, is most gratifying to our members," the editorial states, "and The Rhode Island Labor News takes this opportunity to extend thanks and to assure the editor of The Visitor of our heartfelt appreciation."

FASCISM OR COOPERATION

"The present economic system is on the decline and the menace of war is draped around the international situation," said Robert Gardiner, M. P., in his presidential address to the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, in Edmonton last week. "The avenues of civilization are only two—a resort to fascism or a forward step to the cooperative commonwealth."

Gardiner declared both the World Economic Conference at London and the British Empire Conference at Ottawa had proved useless, bringing nothing to the farmer or the worker.

The policy of restricting production, he contends, would increase the prevailing misery and hasten the decline of the system, whose beneficiaries refused to face the problem of a more equitable distribution of the abundance which could be so readily produced.

IT'S THE LITTLE FELLOW WHO PAYS

Figures made public by the National Association of Postal Clerks prove the old adage that the little fellow always gets soaked. The figures show that pay cuts under the Economy Act fall heaviest upon the lowest salaried postal clerks. For regular clerks in the $1,700 per annum group, the percentage of deduction in the last six months of 1933 amounted to 25.86, while for the highest grade of veteran and expert "special" clerks the loss was 18.98 per cent.

The postal clerks' figures reveal the injustice of the Government's wage cut policy and of "blanket" wage cuts in general. In the case of the Government workers, as well of workers in private employment, wage cuts cause more hardship to the little fellows than they do to the higher paid workers. Even if the percentages of deduction are exactly the same, the big fellows have more left after the deductions are made.

IT PAYS TO KICK

The Hotel and Restaurant Employes and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance has just shown that it pays to kick and kick hard. The union has waged a vigorous fight against the restaurant industry code, which was undoubtedly one of the worst of the codes as regards hours and wages.

As a result of the union's uncompromising opposition, it is announced that the code is to be re-written. This means that probably it will be considerably improved from labor's standpoint.

The union was joined in its oopposition to the code by the NRA Labor Advisory Board and Secretary of Labor Perkins, who backed up its protest in effective manner. For this, the board and Secretary Perkins deserve the thanks of workers generally, since a bad code in any one industry is a threat to good conditions in all.

LABOR QUERIES

Questions and Answers on Labor: What It Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aims and Programs; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, etc., etc.

Q.—Who is president of the new union in the headgear industry?

A.—Mossel F. Greene. The new union, a merger of the United Hatters of North America and the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, is named the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.

? ? ?

Q.—How long has Frank Morrison been secretary of the American Federation of Labor?

A.—Thirty-seven years, since January, 1897.

Q.—Are both employers and workers represented on the National Labor Board?

A.—The board is composed of an equal number of representatives of employers and employes.

? ? ?

Q.—Should individual workers report violations of labor provisions of NRA codes?

A.—The American Federation of Labor says on this: "Yes. He should report the violation first to his union officers, who should attempt to secure adjustment, first by conferences with the employer and, if that is not successful, by referring the complaint to the governmental agencies set up to secure code compliance."

? ? ?

Q.—When did American organized workers first begin to press for a universal free public education?

A.—In the 1830's. In 1830 the workers of Pennsylvania demanded republican education for all children. In 1834 a special convention of labor called in New York City to consider the professional monopoly of education urged "an equal, universal, republican system of education."

? ? ?

Q.—Who said: "All true work is sacred"?

A.—Thomas Carlyle, famous Scottish author.

? ? ?

Q.—How many States now have minimum wage laws?

A.—Sixteen. Of this number, seven were passed in 1933.

? ? ?

Q.—What was the first executive body of the American Federation of Labor called?

A.—It was known as the Legislative Committee and was composed of Samuel Gompers, Charles F. Burgman, Richard Powers, W. H. Foster and A. C. Rankin.

? ? ?

Q.—Are there any women trade unionists on code authorities set up under the National Recovery Act?

A.—There is one, Miss Elisabeth Christman, secretary-treasurer of the National Women's Trade Union League —she was recently appointed as a government member of the code authority for the leather and woolen glove industry.

? ? ?

Q.—Who said: "Industry must organize to govern itself, to impose upon itself tasks and to bring order into its own house"?

A.—This is an excerpt from "Industry's Manifest Duty," a declaration adopted by the 1923 A. F. of L. convention.

? ? ?

Q.—What is the name of the new co-operative apartment development of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers in Philadelphia?

A.—Carl Mackley Houses, named after a young knitter who was shot and killed in the 1930 Philadelphia textile strike.

? ? ?

Q.—Who invented the phrase "collective bargaining"?

A.—Sidney and Beatrice Webb, British writers and trade unionists, who are credited with having first used the phrase in 1891. The Webbs defined collective bargaining as "negotiations between employers and work people when the work people act in concert and the employer meets a collective will."

"We're Both Mad; Not Any Longer at Each Other"

(From the NRA News)

The perennial feud between coal operators and miners was cut aside as spokesmen for both factions agreed they "must stand together to preserve the coal code" and also "to protect the coal mining industry from threats of ruin from without."

The occasion was the biennial convention of the United Mine Workers of America. For the first time on record, a spokesman for mine owners appeared and by invitation of John L. Lewis, the miners' president. Until this year, under NRA codes, such a strange spectacle could not have happened. Some hard-bitten coal diggers in the vast hall looked puzzled but they listened attentively, applauded, and finally gave the speaker, C. B. Huntress, executive secretary of the operators' organization, a rising vote of thanks. Huntress said it was time "to let bygones be bygones and make new ways better ways than those of the already forgotten yesterday." It was poetic and was inspired by increasing encroachments upon coal by the competition of fuel oil, natural gas, and hydro-electric power, with disastrous results for miners as well as owners.

"We're both mad," said Huntress, "not any longer at each other. That's a good sign we have recovered our nerve." The miners had already adopted resolutions to cooperate with managements of mines before Huntress arrived.

UNION MEN AND UNION WOMEN

Do you realize that if you give in to indifference now and lay down to the elements of reaction that are working overtime to undermine everything that Organized Labor has won in the past, that you and your family are the ones who stand to pay the penalty for such neglect on the part of labor to look after their interests during the trying days through which we are passing?

COEFIELD'S SPAT WITH GENERAL JOHNSON IN PRESENCE OF ROOSEVELT RESULTS IN RESTORING IMPORTANT DETAILS TO CODE

Plumbers and Steamfitters' President Quoted as Talking "Turkey" to the General, During Which President Was Interested Listener, and Who Smilingly Said He "Understood It" and Appreciated Provocation Under Which Trade Unionist Labored.

They're having a hot time of it in Washington these days, in the final settlement of NRA codes, this applying in particular to the building code, which is attracting the closest attention of officers of international unions, who are seeing to it that union labor will retain as much as possible the conditions that have been established as the result of union labor activities.

Much dissatisfaction was expressed recently over important clauses having been left out of the code at the instance of contractors as it was presented to the President for approval, and at the request of John Coefield, president of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, General Johnson arranged for a conference at the White House, where Mr. Coefield argued with Johnson in an effort to have the clauses restored.

In a copyrighted article which appeared in the Boston Globe, Mr. Coefield was quoted as having "stood toe to toe with General Johnson in his denunciation of the code as approved by the Administrater who, it is said, parried his answers in language that must have recalled the General's days in the cavalry."

When the conference ended, it is said, the particular wage provisions Coefield and his associates had demanded were restored to the code. Mr. Coefield's apology to the President for the use of vigorous Anglo-Saxon was waived aside, Mr. Rosevelt saying he "understood it," and appreciated the provocation under which Coefield labored.

General Johnson's suggestions to Labor representatives to take their grievances to Edward F. McGrady, his assistant, it is said, is not met with a great deal of warmth by Labor officials who say however good may be the latter's intentions, he has not been able to provide the needed relief, and has made it necessary, as in the building trades code, to take grievances to the already heavily-burdened President.

Grievances, labor insisted, should be settled by competent administrators who know both sides of every question and are not representative of only one.

Labor is still insistent that the NRA must be modified in many vital respects to make it fully workable and to carry out the intention of Congress and the President to put millions of men back to work. Until this is done, it aims to use all the power at its command to see to it that it is given a square deal.

Labor has implicit confidence in the President, and by no means does it intend to stop in its demands for justice until he has heard at first hand what it has to say in voicing objections against codes approved by the administrator.

JOHN COEFIELD

This is what John Coefield is quoted as having done, and as he was successful, demonstrated what can be done regarding the final approval of codes in other industries.

New Blue Eagle Has Serial Number As a Guarantee of Honesty

From Washington comes word that manufacturers and merchants to the number of well over 200 are complying with their NRA codes. There is, however, to be a distribution of a new code Blue Eagle which will have a serial number to identify each establishment using the same. It will be generally identical with the original symbol but will include the assigned name of the code under which the establishment is operating. It will also contain, in addition to the serial number, a legend stating that it is United States property and is not for sale.

Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the NRA, has publicly explained that the display of the new code symbol will be a guarantee to the public that the establishment is complying with the regulations governing decent working hours and wages. It also enjoins upon the employer the duty of maintaining a rigid standard of fair practices in competition. At the same time, prosecutions will follow any violation of the code agreement, as before. Two employing companies, one in New York City and the other in Tampa, have been heavily penalized for infractions of their code. They were fortunate to escape criminal prosecution for having violated the minimum wage clause of their code agreement.

HAT AND CAP MAKERS MERGER WITH MILLINERY WORKERS CONCLUDES LONG, DRAWN-OUT STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY

The United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, representing a merger of two international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, was effected last week in the presence of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. Officials of both unions and a host of labor leaders were present to witness the successful accomplishment of a long-sought-for desire. It officially marks the end of an inter-union struggle dating back many years.

President Green regard the consolidation of the two unions as having branches of these industries as being of tremendous importance. In his own words: "The pathway has been marked out and we now come to the stage to play our part in the great economic organization drama." Both unions have long and distinguished records of service as members of the American Federation of Labor.

At the head of the new International Union will stand two veteran labor leaders, conducting their separate departments, but under a generally unified central control. They are Michael F. Greene, of the Hatters, and Max Zaritsky, of the Millinery Workers.

Mr. Zaritsky, in taking over his new responsibilities, made a glowing prediction for the success and harmony of the new association. He declared: "From now on, we shall speak the same language of labor. We are building a great structure and the foundation has been well laid. It is both an opportunity and a challenge to build, enduringly, a new and powerful International."

HAWES-COOPER ACT, REGULATING MANUFACTURE, SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRISON-MADE GOODS, BECOMES LAW

The Hawes-Cooper Act, giving every State this power to forbid the sale, within its borders, of convict-made goods from other States, went into effect on Friday, January 19th. In celebration of the event, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement describing the major provisions of this important labor measure and briefly reviewing the work of the A. F. of L. in securing the enactment of the law.

"The Hawes-Cooper measure is an enabling act," he said. "It provides that all convict-made goods shipped into a State for sale or exchange come under the laws of that State the same as if manufactured therein.

"Seventeen States have taken advantage of this law and from now on no convict-made products can be shipped into them lawfully. These States are: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

"The American Federation of Labor has been working faithfully since its first convention in 1881 to eliminate convict labor in competition with free labor. In the platform adopted that year was the demand that all laws permitting prison contract labor be repealed. State Legislatures were urged to pass laws providing that the convicts should produce exclusively for the institutions of the state and its subdivisions.

"Nearly every year certain gains were made in various states. Twenty-eight years ago Congress was asked to pass a bill similar to the Hawes-Cooper Act but it was not until December, 1928, that Congress by a very large vote passed the Hawes-Cooper bill, which was signed by the President.

"I desire to urge the State Federations of Labor, city central bodies and local unions in the States that have not as yet taken advantage of the Hawes-Cooper Act to use every means to bring about this desirable legislation."

COTTON INDUSTRY MAKES GREAT PROGRESS UNDER NATIONAL RECOVERY ACT

Reports Show More People Employed in That Industry Today Than in Peak Year of 1926—Stocks Decreased Eight Per Cent During Last Few Weeks—Weekly Pay 27 Per Cent Higher on 40-Hour Week Than Last October for 54-Hour Week.

"More persons are employed in the Cotton Textile Industry today than in 1926; and weekly wages for 40 hours of work average 27% more than those paid for a 54-hour week last May. The number of employes increased from 320,000 in March, 1933, to 456,000 in October, 1933, a gain of 136,000."

The above is but one pertinent paragraph in a report by George A. Sloan, chairman of the Industry Committee, made at a recent meeting in Washington of the Cotton Textile Code Authority.

Continuing its recital of benefits accruing to the industry under its NRA Code, the report said:

"Sales of cotton goods during the first three weeks of January, to January 20, have exceeded production by 600,000,000 yards, or 60 per cent.

"Unfilled orders are at the highest point since the Code became effective on July 17 and amount to 847,000,000 yards. This is an increase of 175,000,000 yards since the beginning of December. Present unfilled orders amount to seven weeks' current production, which is better than the high point reached in 1929.

"Total stocks in mill hands on January 20 amounted to 523,000,000 yards. There has been a decrease of 8 per cent during the last five weeks. One-half of the total stock on hand consists of unsold stock, the remainder being unshipped goods ear-marked for delivery against unfilled orders.

"Production for the week ended January 20 amounted to 116,000,000 yards. The December weekly average, when the industry-wide machine hour limitation was in effect, was 87,000,000 yards; in November 111,000,000, and in October 114,000,000 yards.

"Whereas there were 320,000 persons employed in the cotton textile industry in March, 1933, the number increased to 405,000 in June, 460,000 in August, and 456,000 in October. Due largely to the limitations on labor and machine hours effected under its Code, the industry today is employing more people than in 1926.

"The average wage per hour per employe increased 70 per cent between May, when the Code was being formulated, and October 1933, the last month for which figures are available. The average weekly earnings for a 40 hour week under the Code were 27% higher in October 1933 than for a 54-hour week in May."

30-HOUR WEEK DEMAND OF RAILWAY LABOR UNIONS IS MAJOR SUBJECT FOR CONSIDERATION AT JOINT CONFERENCE

Affirmed by the militant determination of the executives of the railway labor unions to secure the 30-hour week for railroad employes as a remedy for the wholesale unemployment which afflicts the rail transportation workers, L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Company and president of the Eastern railroad presidents' conference, appointed a group of Eastern railroad executives to represent the managements in this region at a joint conference with railway labor officials on a legislative program.

It was reported that the following presidents had been appointed for the parley: W. W. Atterbury, Pennsylvania; F. E. Williamson, New York Central; J. J. Pelley, New York, New Haven & Hartford; Daniel Willard, Baltimore & Ohio; J. J. Bernet, Chesapeake & Ohio.

The picture was approved by the railroad presidents of this region at the suggestion of President Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He expressed the idea that the purpose of the railroad brotherhoods in agitation for the six-hour day, which is to provide jobs for hundreds of thousands of idle railway workers, might be met by legislation that would equalize the conditions under which the railroads and competing forms of transportation —automobiles and waterways—operate. Legislation for railroad pensions was also listed as a proper subject for discussion.

Completion of the railroad presidents' committee awaits action by railway managements in the West and Southwest. The appointees will not discuss wages, the labor officials having stated that they have no authority to consider pay of the workers at the proposed meeting.

Providence CFU Sec'y Member of N. England Regional Labor Board

William J. Fallon, secretary of the Providence Central Federated Union, and a charter member of Street Carmen's Union 618, received notification from Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the National Labor Board, that he had been named a member of the New England Regional Labor Board, of which Judge Albert Hurd of the Massachusetts Superior Court, is chairman.

The purpose of the board on which

WILLIAM J. FALLON

Mr. Fallon will act when called upon as a representative of industry, is to endeavor to adjust industrial disputes by either arbitration or conciliation.

As a member of the Street Carmen's Union for 18 years, secretary of the Providence C. F. U. for 14 years, and for eight years a delegate to the convention of the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor Mr. Fallon has amassed knowledge concerning the Labor movement which will prove most valuable to him on the board.

With the exception of three years, when he was connected with the fire department, Mr. Fallon has been identified with the street railway work since 1898, starting with the old Union St. Railway Co.

Reasons Why "Spuds" Are Preferable to Some Other Brands

"Have a cigarette?"

"No, thank you; I'll smoke my own brand."

"What kind do you smoke?"

"Spuds! Been smoking them for nearly three months now, and do you know, no other brands seem to satisfy me now."

"What do you notice about Spuds that is different than other brands?"

"Well! They are a nice, cool smoke, and do not seem to feel any bad effects when at times my nervous system demands a little extra stimulation."

"I tried them a couple of times, but for some reason I never cared about making a change from my regular brand."

"I can't say that I was partial to them myself, at first, but desirous of making a change, I bought a carton. By the time that was finished, I found I liked them very much."

"Why were you so anxious to make a change from other brands?"

"Principally because Spuds are made under union conditions. The packages bear the labels of the Tobacco Workers' Union, the Pipe Makers' la bel and also that of the Typographical Union, and this signifies that all work done in or about the Axton-Fisher factory in Louisville, Ky., is performed strictly under union conditions.

"I was also greatly interested in reading the article about Col. Axton, president of the company, which appeared in The Labor News recently, and became so greatly impressed with the manner in which the employes of his factory are treated, and many other fine things said about him that I concluded it was my duty to not only use but to advocate the use of his products."

"Well, I didn't know about this, and it does sound good. By the way, boy, let me have a carton of Spuds instead of these, will you please?"

The foregoing is a typical conversation, during the week, between two local men at the Schulte store at the corner of Main and Franklin streets. One was a representative of Labor and the other a business man, who on numerous occasions has demonstrated friendship for Labor and a willingness to accept a suggestion whereby he could be of further service.

Conditions Reported Considerably Brighter in A. F. of L. Survey

The American Federation of Labor, in its monthly survey of industrial conditions, issued during the week, reports the 1934's business prospects "considerably bright." The Federation reported that 1,800,000 persons out of work at the end of 1932 now have jobs in industry and 4,000,000 have been given temporary work under the CWA, PWC.

"All these gains show progress," says the year-end report, "but we must not forget that in November 10,702,000 workers still had no industrial employment, that CWA funds giving temporary work to 4,000,000 will be exhausted by February 15, and that business is still 30 per cent below normal.

"These business advances are due entirely to government measures," the report states, "but that private initiative is needed to hold and add to these gains."

Recovery Program Called Insidious Propaganda

Rhode Island Woman, Member of Republican National Committee, Viciously Denounces President Roosevelt, Charging Him With Harboring Communistic Ideas.

Criticism of President Roosevelt's administration, as expressed by outstanding men in the Republican party, has been comparatively mild. Financiers in the higher brackets have questioned his monetary policies to a certain degree, but realizing banking conditions as they were on March 1st, last year, and the President's efforts to recoup the Nation's banking system through huge appropriations, even the great bankers and financiers are exercising patience and offer suggestions as a means for at least placing a limit on the time during which the monetary plan will be in force.

As to other plans carried out through the National Recovery Act, the President is the recipient of almost unanimous applause, and to all but unreasonable and partisan critics, is regarded as the savior of mankind.

It was left for an excitable little woman from Rhode Island to voice her sentiments at a Washington meeting, which were heralded throughout the public press, and which are about as slanderous as any ever uttered against a President of the United States.

This woman is Mrs. Paul Fitzsimons, a leader in Rhode Island politics, and a member of the Republican National Committee, who, at a meeting of Republican women held in Washington last Tuesday, declared "The voice of the people has been insidiously strangled by President Roosevelt and his Communistic advisers."

The fact that Mrs. Fitzsimons' criticisms were principally aimed at action taken against the continuance of the gold standard, is most evident that her views represented those of big financiers who, it is evident, lack the courage to voice their own sentiments and are hiding behind a woman's skirts in their efforts to retard the President's progress in getting the country out of the terrible muddle in which he found it when taking office last March.

The writer isn't personally acquainted with Mrs. Fitzsimons, but in reading between the lines in the report of her speech, which is most vicious in its denunciation of our great President, one cannot help but be of the opinion that she was either prompted to do this at the instance of someone else, or failed utterly in realizing what has and is being done in Washington to bring the nation out of chaos.

If Mrs. Fitzsimons, whose political prominence is such that she should have been fully conversant with industrial conditions as they existed in Rhode Island prior to the inauguration of the NRA, was thoroughly consistent in her motives, she would have hesitated before referring to the "New Deal" as one which is causing the country to become "sovietized under the iron heel of Communistic commisars."

With hundreds of closed factories, creating positively the greatest unemployment problem ever experienced in Rhode Island; the prevalence of long working hours and starvation wages; the people dependent on municipalities for relief; the situation as it related to finances, and other conditions, were certainly such on Mar. 4th as to cause a person of ordinary intelligence to see the necessity for radical action, and it is surprising that a person of Mrs. Fitzsimons' intelligence should permit herself to either be "the goat" for someone else or to venture in making criticism which, it is certain, sounded anything but a popular chord in these days of strife and hope for a better and brighter day.

REMEDYING NRA FAULTS

Beyond question, the National Recovery Act has been of immense benefit to the wage earners of America. This fact, however, should not blind the workers to faults and weaknesses both in the act and in its administration.

These faults and weaknesses are fully recognized by organized labor, which is earnestly seeking remedial action. At the recent conference of representatives of national and international unions at Washington, strong dissatisfaction was voiced at the operation and administration of the NRA. It was clearly revealed that Labor sees plainly the imperfections of the act. This is a guarantee that it will act to bring application of the proper remedies.

All Must Share to Assure Prosperity

Basic Idea Behind NRA Which Sets Minimum Standards of Hours and Wages and Attempts to Make Decent Rules for Competition.

In an editorial analysis of "1933—A Date in History," the magazine "Business Week" reminds us that "within the 12 months, the stream of American business shriveled to its all-time low-water mark. For one agonizing interval, one of its most important tributaries ceased to flow at all. America learned a new and grimly ironical use of the word 'holiday.' Then, under energetic leadership and with a war-time spirit of unity, revival began. We are still deep in economic depression, God knows, but the worst is behind us."

This publication, which keeps in close touch with the facts of business conditions, then interprets "two things in the mind of America."

"One is that unbridled rapacity must henceforth be held in check. Greed cannot longer be allowed full play in our economic life. There were few traffic laws when ox-carts plied the roads, but the automobile had to be regulated. Likewise untrammeled individualism was tolerated in a simpler day. But, given the modern industrial machine and the modern bank-money system to drive, it is intolerable. The wrecks are too many, too costly, too lethal.

"The second is that there can be no real prosperity for all of us so long as any large group among us does not share in it.

"These are not new ideas, but it is a new thing to have them generally accepted. They are the basic ideas behind NRA, which sets minimum standards of hours and wages in industry and at tempts to make decent rules for competition."

The broad program for recovery may have seemed confusing, some of the specific measures may have appeared in the early stages contradictory, yet there "is emerging a clear design" and above all, "the significance of 1933 is that it was the year in which we began seriously to try to Do Something About It."

Protection for Granite and Foundry Workers

Legislation Proposed by Mass. Commission Would Compel Insurance Companies to Accept Those Under Certain Conditions.

Insurance relief is promised for workers in the granite and foundry industries. At present, insurance companies seek to avoid such occupations for the reason of the comparatively high rate of illness and mortality peculiar to those industries. Legislation is now proposed which will make it mandatory on the part of insurance companies who write workmen's compensation coverage to insure workers in the foundry and granite trades.

Under the terms of the proposed legislation, there will be created a special reference insurance department to which rejected applications would be taken and the risk apportioned over the companies originally denying the application for insurance on the part of granite or foundry workers. The latter would have to undergo physical examination. Active tuberculosis, if found present, would act as a debarment against obtaining insurance. Rehabilitation for rejected workers and provision for the care of their dependents, is also envisioned in the pending legislation.

The whole matter calls for a strict examination into the effectiveness of present health-preserving apparatus in these two trades. Our mechanical and efficiency engineers have a task before them. Prevention of disease will be found the cheaper method in the last analysis.

LOW WAGES ENDANGER NRA

A menacing condition of affairs was revealed at a NRA hearing of complaints against the lumber and timber products industry code. Witnesses testified to payment of wages as low as 15 cents an hour in the South.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, charged that in many localities in the South workers were employed only 25 hours a week, with a resultant weekly earning of $4.20. Mr. Green rightly declared that the situation was "absolutely untenable" and that when "an industry cannot pay decent wages it has no right to exist."

More of the workers receiving the low wages are Negroes, who have always been the victims of the worst kind of labor exploitation, both North and South. Apparently the compliance boards in the South are, in too many cases, not strictly enforcing the codes, with the result that many Negroes are receiving shamefully low pay. Where they are paid code wages, they are often the victims of various kinds of "chiseling." One example is the increase of food and housing prices by mill owners to enable them to "recapture" the wage increases called for by the code.

The situation endangers the wage structure of the lumber code and because of the importance of the lumber industry (it is the fourth largest in the United States) it is a danger to the whole NRA effort to raise wages and purchasing power. It is a situation that demands immediate remedy. Will the remedy be forthcoming by prompt and vigorous action of the Recovery Act Administration?

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has continually emphasized the need for acreage reduction as a solution to some of the most perplexing of farm problems. As he has observed, it is simply the part of wisdom for American farmers to stop adding to a constantly growing surplus of all the agricultural commodities.

Mr. Wallace's aid is being sought now, through governmental action, and in certain fields definite results have been obtained. In the cotton country, for example, plow-under payments have caused striking economic revival. But in the long run, the greatest results will come through education—through constant and unremitting presentation of facts to farmers. And in this work, the agricultural cooperatives will be the prime influences.

They have shown that influence already. The American Cotton Cooperative Association, for example, did essential work in helping develop the Government's cotton program, and it is still working to see that the greatest benefit is secured.

The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association in New York is the powerful ally of dairy farmers in that locality. These and other major cooperatives have done good work in disposing of the production of their members and in educating their members regarding production and distribution problems.

ARBITRATION !

"I would not presume to discuss before this meeting the principles or scope of industrial arbitration; but it is very clear that in what we have come to call 'compliance'; that is, the adjustment of industrial differences under the codes, arbitration can and should play an ever increasing part."
—William H. Davis, NRA Deputy Administrator.

WOODLAND

PAPER MAKERS AGAINST FURTHER ENCROACHMENT ON NEWSPRINT INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page 1)

great body of men employed in the industry are called upon to exercise new functions. We have come to realize that we must be alert to a situation that is most dangerous, and that our cooperation is needed as a means for bringing about the survival of an industry which, either through lack of proper legislative attention or in some instance through lack of efficient management, has reached a period which necessitates our closest attention and consideration."

Petition Sent to Pres. Roosevelt to Relieve Newsprint Industry

Members of Local 146 of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, employed with the St. Croix Paper Company, are fully cognizant of the present situation, and with other organizations, these including Carpenters' Local 2400, Machinists' 1490, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers' 27, Electrical Workers' 1057 and Firemen and Oilers' Local 330, joined with Chambers of Commerce, workers in paper mills, and other organizations in a protest against unfair competition brought about by the importation of duty-free newsprint paper and pulp.

The protest, which was forwarded to President Roosevelt, follows:

"The President, The White House, "Washington, D. C.

"Dear Mr. President:—We, the members of the undersigned local unions of Woodland, Washington County, Me., respectfully present to the President of the United States, the following complaint under Section 3 (e) of he National Industrial Recovery Act.

"A Code of Fair Competition for the Newsprint Industry has heretofore been approved by you under date of November 17, 1933. We are informed that the Code Authority under the Code of Fair Competition for the Newsprint Industry has already flied with you a complaint under Section 3 (e) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and that this complaint contains whatever statistics and other detailed information is required by the Recovery Administration in Washington. Such statistics and information are difficult, if not impossible, for us to get and we, therefore, adopt those already filed by the Code Authority as part of our complaint.

Mill Runs 75 Per Cent of Capacity

"We are employed by the St. Croix Paper Company, which manufactures newsprint paper. Between 350 and 400 men are employed in our mill, and this mill is the entire support of the [illegible] of Woodland, approximately 2,000 inhabitants, so that we and our families are directly dependent upon the operation of this mill for our livelihood. During the past year, our mill has not run over 75 per cent of its capacity. Previously, the mill had operated at full capacity, giving us full employment.

"We understand that at present newsprint is being sold by our mill at less than its cost of production. Naturally, this situation cannot long continue without seriously injuring the mill, or possibly causing its shut-down, as has been the case with the Cushnoc Mill a few days ago. From an examination of the Code posted in our mill, we can find no provision that will insure the product of our mill being sold at any higher price than at present.

"We understand that newsprint is being imported into the United States from foreign countries, free of duty and sold at prices in competition with our mill, which has brought about the present condition of its selling its product below cost.

Purpose of National Recovery Act

"We understand that the National Industrial Recovery Act is designed to provide more employment and to increase our wages. Under present conditions we can not see how this is possible in our mill and we, therefore, respectfully request that the Code Section under Section 3 (e- of the National Industrial Recovery Act which will limit the importation of foreign newsprint paper into the United States at prices and under conditions which endanger our livelihood and the continuation of the operation of our mill.

"Respectfully submitted,

"Local No. 146, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, by Floyd L. Coons.

"Local No. 2400, International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, by James P. McCluskey.

"Local No. 1490, International Association of Machinists, by William J. Porter.

"Local No. 27, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, by James Poole.

"Local No. 1057, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, by Hosea James.

"Local No. 330, International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, by Jacob Record.

Woodland Paper Makers' 146 Elects Charles Esty President

Woodland Paper Makers' Local 146, at its monthly meeting held Sunday, January 7, elected Charles Esty president, and the following other officers for the ensuing year:

Vice president, Gabriel Noonan; recording secretary, Clarence Murphy; financial secretary, Kenneth McDonough; treasurer, Frank Johnson; sergeant-at-arms, Irvin Kneeland.

Trustees—Sherman Perkins and John Cox.

Auditors— C. Casey, J. Larkin and W. Gagnon.

Local 146 holds its regular meetings on the second Sunday of each month.

Woodland Central Labor Union Elects Officers for 1934

Officers elected by Woodland Central Labor Union for the first six months of 1934, at the regular monthly meeting held January 28, are as follows:

President, William Shea; vice president, James Chunkey; secretary, James A. Poole; financial secretary and treasurer, H. A. Townsend; guard, Jacob Record.

Delegates representing Local Unions in the C. L. U., as of record of January 1st, are as follows.

Paper Makers' Local 146—F. L. Coons, E. D. Johnson, Joseph Dreter, C. R. Murphy and Wilfred Gagnon.

Pulp and Sulphite Workers' Local 27—William Shea, Wardlow Wheeler, Arthur Barnard, Murray Haines and James A. Poole.

Carpenters and Joiners' Local 2400—James McInnisky, H. A. Townsend.

Electrical Workers' Local 1057—Hosea James, Emerson Noddin and Lloyd Black.

Machinists' Local 1490—W. J. Porter, Amos Barter and Otis H. Ginn.

Firemen and Oilers' Local 330—Jacob Record and Henry Cox.

Paper Mill Officials Discuss Newsprint Industry at C. L. U. Meeting

On January 24, the Woodland Central Labor Union called a mass meeting to discuss the Newsprint Industry Code, and the following other officers for the ensuing year:

Vice president, Gabriel Noonan; recording secretary, Clarence Murphy; financial secretary, Kenneth McDonough; treasurer, Frank Johnson; sergeant-at-arms, Irvin Kneeland.

Trustees—Sherman Perkins and John Cox.

Auditors— C. Casey, J. Larkin and W. Gagnon.

Local 146 holds its regular meetings on the second Sunday of each month.

Paper Mill Workers Install Newly-Elected Officers

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers' Local 27 elected and installed the last of January their new officers for the first six months of 1934, as follows:

Arthur Barnard, president; Wardlow Wheeler, vice president; James A. Poole, secretary.. Harold Alyward, financial secretary. Murray Haines, treasurer. Vetto Trott, inside guard; Jacob Corbett, outside guard.

Trustees—William Shea, chairman; Wardlow Wheeler, L. R. Brown.

Favors Extending Time on CWA Work Beyond May First

Providence, Rhode Island, Feb. 9.—Fearing that if the Civil Works Administration discontinues giving financial aid to States, cities and towns as it plans to do on May 1st, that millions of people will be thrown out of employment and will again be dependent on municipalities for assistance, the Central Federated Union, at last Wednesday night's meeting, voted to petition Congress to make a further extension of time.

In outlining his motion to petition Congress, Douglas Harry Thomson, of Sheet Metal Workers' Local 21, said he feared private industry will not have improved sufficiently to employ anywhere near the number of people made jobless on May 1st, and that this will have a tremendously bad effect on general business, this applying in particular to the building trades, which he said had benefitted materially from work on CWA projects.

While criticism of the manner in which local projects have been administered, the fact remains, Delegate Turnbloom said, that "the CWA has done much good, and that its continuance is most imperative as a means for keeping the great army of people employed."

Secretary Fallon was directed to communicate with all Rhode Island Senators and Representatives, requesting them to urge Congress to continue CWA projects beyond the time limit set by the Administration, and by this means avoid conditions such as existed during the Summer months last year, when millions of people now employed on government projects were on the verge of starvation.

GERMANY'S NAZI LABOR CODE REGARDED AS ENSLAVEMENT AND CONDEMNED BY AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

In Statement Issued by President Green, He Declares Hitler's Decree, Which Abolishes All Workers' Rights and Privileges, Fully Justifies Federation's Boycott of German Made Products.

Germany's new Nazi labor code, under which trade unions are abolished and strikes and collective bargaining outlawed, was declared the "finishing touch" in reducing German labor to servitude, in a statement by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor. He denounced the code as meaning "enslavement and autocratic control" for the German workers.

"The new decree," said Mr. Green, "abolishes all the rights and privileges heretofore held by the organized labor movement of Germany rested. It completely annihilates labor unions, prohibits strikes, does away with collective bargaining and the right to organize. This is the finishing touch applied to the general position of Chancellor Hitler in reducing those who belonged to trade unions to a condition of servitude and in the complete destruction of the German trade union movement as initiated when the officers of the German trade unions were arrested and imprisoned, the funds confiscated and the offices raided.

"The new labor set-up for the German workers provides for a system of shop councils which will function under the supervision of governmental labor trustees but which within minimum provisions will permit the employer to fix wages and working conditions himself subject to the workers' may appeal to the State. It provides further that the employer shall serve as chairman of the shop council which shall be composed of elected nationally reliable employes more than 25 years old. It further provides that the trustees may impose fines and prison terms and the court must beyond that also depose a leader and discharge a follower.

"A mere reference to these dictatorial provisions is shocking to the sense of justice and a comprehension of the enjoyment of democratic rights and privileges held by American workers.

"The cruel treatment accorded the German workers as set forth in the code justifies the position taken by the American Federation of Labor when it declared in favor of a boycott of German manufactured goods and German service until the German government recognizes the right of the working people of Germany to organize into bona fide, independent trade unions of their own choosing, and until Germany ceases its repressive policy or persecution of Jewish people.

"In addition to this definite action taken, the American Federation of Labor voices its solemn protest against the inhuman treatment which has been imposed upon the working people of Germany."

Typewriter Employes Vote Against Co. Union

"Company unionism" got another resounding wallop when employes of the Underwood Typewriter Company last week overwhelmingly voted for bona fide labor organization representation. Out of 3,000 employes the "company union" was able to muster only 800 votes, the other 2,200 voting emphatically for A. F. of L. representation.

The Underwood "company union" was a Recovery Act "baby," hastily formed by the management in an effort to evade the collective bargaining provisions of the Recovery Act.

McGRADY TELLS HOW NATION IS GETTING BACK ON ITS FEET WITHOUT SACRIFICING RELIGION, FREE PRESS OR ITS INDUSTRIES

Assistant Secretary of Labor, in Faneuil Hall Address, Points Out How Russian, Italian and German Experiments, Though Resulting in Dictatorships, Adopted Means That Are Repugnant to American Ideals.

In his address at a meeting held under the auspices of the Massachusetts State Recovery Board of the National Recovery Administration, Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, brought out strong points on how the advantages of our recovery plan in comparison with those experimented upon by European countries.

Mr. McGrady's address was devoted to answering questions, two of which were: "Is the Plan Succeeding?" and "Couldn't This Issue Have Been Met in Some Other Way Rather Than Through the Revolutionary NRA?"

To which he answered as follows: "To the first question, the answer is most emphatically 'YES.' It is succeeding to such an extent that the skepticism, cynicism and the opposition that was apparent at the inception of the legislation has largely disappeared. Hope and enthusiasm is nation-wide and even the leaders of our greatest industries, those employing the largest number of workers, who for a while hesitated and held back about coming under a code, have now become our greatest enthusiasts, are whole-heartedly cooperating and all those whose early codes were about to expire have asked to have the time of their agreements extended.

EDWARD F. McGRADY

"As to the second question, there has been a world-wide discontent and in many instances violent upheavals. Different countries have tried different plans. Most of them by the resort to bloody revolution with its concomitant loss of life and horrible suffering imposed upon the people.

"There was the Russian experiment where the Government went to the extreme left. Capitalism and private control of industry were destroyed; free press abolished; unrestricted religious worship pronounced anathema; workers regimented. Then the Italian and German experiment where they went to the extreme right. The organization of the workers in the field of labor unions were destroyed; their properties and treasuries confiscated; labor leaders imprisoned, exiled and murdered; free press was abolished and religious worship controlled by the government to suit its own purposes; free speech, free assemblage forbidden and the workers regimented. Under all these plans there was the same form of dictatorship. All of these political and industrial methods are repugnant to American ideals.

"The President and the Congress of the United States adopted an American method, a Democratic method, where industry, labor and the Government became partners. No attempt has been made to rule labor or to run private business. The constitutional guarantees of free speech, free assemblage, free press, the right of free religious worship are held inviolate and there is and will be no dictatorship. The President in signing the Act said:

"'The law I have just signed was passed to put the people back to work, to let them buy more of the products of farms and factories and to start our business at a living rate again. This task is in two stages—first, to get hundreds of thousands of unemployed back on the pay roll; second, to plan for a better future and a longer pull.'

"The second will prove to be the most important in the long run, but the first stage is an emergency job and it had to have the right of way. The utmost speed was necessary.

"That the NRA is revolutionary is admitted, but it is also admitted by all who think that there had to be drastic changes in our financial and economical policy, in order to not only meet the present emergency, but to plan for a permanently better future.

"No one was surprised; in fact, the Nation was prepared; yes, more than that, the people were demanding a change. Under our old system of laissez-faire, the Nation was continuously into feasts or famines.

"In the last hundred years we have had ten major panics which left in their wake disaster and ruin. The causes in the main were all similar. There was no balance between purchasing and producing power. Consuming power lagged because industry did not distribute to the consumers enough money to buy the goods produced.

"The success of the Act will depend largely upon the ability of the managers of industry and the leaders of labor to accept new responsibilities in putting into effect honest self-government in industry and eliminating all of the evils of the old system.

"This Act is now about six months old. Let us see what has happened in these six months, remembering that before the Act was passed we had mass unemployment, mass poverty, national despair, human degradation, banks closing everywhere and industrial bankruptcy increasing every hour.

"Well, wages have been raised at a rate so that if the present percentages are kept up to the end of the year, they will have amounted to not less than $4,000,000,000. Five million workers have been placed back in industry, as follows:

"$110,000 on railroads, 300,000 in Civilian Conservation Camps, 300,000 on roads, and public buildings under the FWA; 1,500,000 on Civil Works Administration; 2,800,000 in the industries.

"Sweat shops that sweated men, women and children to the last ounce of their strength for starvation wages have been abolished.

"Child labor has been abolished, a labor that has been a curse and a blight on the good name of our country. Long hours of toil have been reduced, in some industries as much as 30 hours per week. This was the American method of Revolution.

"Industrial sales in practically all lines are substantially above those of last year. The index of industrial activities shows a gain of 36 per cent over last March. The New York Sun reveals that in the third quarters of this year the net income of one hundred and fifty industrial companies was $93,914,115, as compared with a deficit of $7,686,722 in 1932. Standard statistics recently reported that eighty-nine companies show that in the last nine months there has been a gain of 160 per cent over 1932.

"Let me cite a few examples: One hundred forty thousand more people have gone back to work in the retail dry goods stores of the country and there are 15,000 more employes working now than ever before employed at any time in the history of that industry.

"The steel industry, with a 10 per cent forty hour week, has increased their employment 22 per cent and their payrolls 21 per cent.

"In New England, the index number of employment in cotton textiles has risen steadily from 28 per cent in August, 1932, to 55.3 per cent in August, 1933, 67.3 per cent in September, and 60.3 in October. Again, using June, 1932, as a base, cotton consumption had increased by September, 1933, in New England 30 per cent. Active spindles increased in this territory 70.8 per cent.

"Steel production is increasing; car loadings are rising, electric power upon a steady upward curve. All business reports have a very optimistic tone.

"The volume of business during our Christmas holidays has shown a greater rise this year than at any time since 1924.

"Under this Act, agriculture, our basic industry, is slowly but surely; I emphasize the word surely, once more getting upon the highway of prosperity.

"Notwithstanding all of these achievements, we still face a serious situation. While we have taken over a million, five hundred thousand families from the relief rolls, approximately three millions will still have to be carried for the winter by the States from unemployment relief. The President has allocated $75,000,000 to buy fuel for the homes of the poor. It is estimated that not less than ten million tons of anthracite and bituminous coal will be distributed. The poor will receive medical assistance, and more than 1,750,000 transient men, women and children are being taken off the highways and placed in homes, camps and other shelters where they can be humanely cared for.

"This is the story of the NRA. It is a great democratic adventure. It will succeed because it is the only plan that will, eventually wipe out mass unemployment. It will succeed because of the magnificent spirit given unstintingly by the State and local committees of the National Recovery Board and the people generally throughout the Nation."

NRA Ban on Child Labor Creates Task For School Boards

Providing for educational opportunities for the boys and girls 14 to 16 years of age who have completed school attendance requirements but are too young for wage-earning employment, is one of the most serious problems that has arisen in the field of education in years, says Dr. J. C. Wright, director of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

Dr. Wright points out that while the period of compulsory full-time school attendance has been extended in some States to 16 years, with provision for part-time attendance for workers beyond that age, in most States there is a gap between the age of release from compulsory attendance and the minimum age of employment.

"This gap comes at precisely that age of adolescence when guidance and direction are most essential for the future welfare of the boy or girl," he said.

Under the Vocational Education Act, one-third of the Federal funds provided for trade and industrial education, if expended in the States, must be used for part-time schools—that is, schools providing instruction during a part of the regular working time for young workers.

Dr. Wright says it would appear that these schools in the future must be operated almost exclusively for workers past 16 years of age. Consequently, he maintains that the 14 to 16-year old boy or girl must continue in full-time attendance at the regular day school, "since it is inconceivable that public opinion or the interest of parents would tolerate complete denial of opportunity to these boys and girls either of employment or continued education."

Dr. Wright believes that school authorities must solve the problem of providing some educational discipline for this group of young people who cannot benefit by further formal academic instruction.

Attendance at union meetings these days is the most important duty you have to perform. Attend to that duty ahead of every other duty you may have on hand. The union member who never misses a union meeting nowadays is the kind of material that makes for success. Get busy and stay busy!

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION HEAD SEES NRA OF LITTLE HELP TO THE SKILLED WORKERS IN THE PRINTING TRADE

Workers Must Rely Upon Organization, as Heretofore, President Howard Says—His Blast Gives Point to Chicago Story of How Two Colonels Captured One General —A Sizzling Criticism.

By JOSEPH A. WISE

Apropos of the blast given to General Hugh S. Johnson by Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, in the January issue of the Typographical Journal, is a story going the rounds in high political circles in Chicago.

Mr. Howard severely censures the Administrator for procrastination and failure to provide adequate codes for the daily newspapers and the job printing industry. Mr. Howard charges that the publishers have General Johnson bluffed, and advises the members of the I. T. U. that they will have to rely on their organization for results, just as they have done for the last 100 years.

The story going the rounds here tells how two colonels captured one general. It has reference to the time General Johnson made his famous "dead cats" speech in Chicago several weeks ago.

It is alleged that Colonel Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Daily Tribune, and Colonel Frank Knox, publisher of the Chicago Daily News, captured General Johnson while he was in Chicago and "talked turkey" to him in a room at the Drake Hotel.

This is given as an explanation of the "cease firing" order from the proponents of the "freedom of the press" contingent. It is alleged that the two colonels are now smiling like the cat that ate the canary.

Frank Knox was touted for the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee a few weeks ago. The latest story is to the effect that he aspires to be the Republican nominee for President of the United States in 1936.

Union Must Go On as It Has for Over 100 Years

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 24.—In a sizzling criticism of National Recovery Act Administration policy toward the skilled trades, President Charles P. Howard of the International Typographical Union declares that events in Washington compel the conclusion that "the force of organization of skilled tradesmen is to be in the future, as it has been in the past, their only protection."

"It is plain," President Howard continues, "that the theory of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which was to reduce the hours of work and increase the rate of wages so as to maintain purchasing power and spread employment, is not to be applied to the printing industry.

"One thing is absolutely certain, and that is that the law adopted anticipates complete organization of industry and that the law encourages and expects all labor to organize and bargain collectively. We have been doing this for over a hundred years without leaning on the government for assistance, and will continue to do so."

Can't Pump Buying Power into Country at 5c An Hour!

Complaints of Gov. Talmadge of Georgia that the Civil Works Administration wage scale of 30 cents an hour for road work is too high for private competition, brought the retort from Director Hopkins that "rates as low as 5 cents an hour have been paid for some Georgia road work." He said the Civil Works Administration is paying 30 cents an hour for the same work and the controversy reflected in the complaint of Gov. Talmadge arises from the desire of contractors to continue on a 5-cents-an-hour base.

"I can see no possibilities of our pumping purchasing power into the country at 5 cents an hour," Hopkins said. Thirty cents an hour is $9 a week if it doesn't rain and men work every day. We were told that 30 cents an hour meant no cotton would be picked, but cotton production indicate it was picked, and it will be planted again next Spring, too."

THE BRIGHT SPOT OF MAINE
ONLY FIVE COUPLES LEFT — HAVE BEEN GOING 2600 HOURS
THE MARATHON
AT OLD ORCHARD BEACH, MAINE
24 HOURS OF THRILLS, LAUGHTER AND PATHOS
SENSATIONAL TREADMILL GRINDS — WHO WILL WIN ? ? ? ?
TWO DAILY BROADCASTS — STATION WCSH, PORTLAND, ME.

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Make your local FIRST NATIONAL STORE Headquarters for
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A CHOICE SELECTION OF FRESH FISH AT OUR MARKETS AND READYTO EAT SEA FOODS AT ALL GROCERY DEPTS.
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Clam Chowder GORTON'S Tin 19c
Beardsley's SHREDDED CODFISH 2 Pkgs 25c
VAN CAMP'S
Unsweetened Evaporated Milk
SPECIALLY PRICED 3 Tall Tins and 17c
White Spray Wheat Cereal Lge 28 oz Pkg 15c
Campbell's Vegetable Beef 4 Tins and Vegetable Soup 29c
Hershey's Cocoa 2 ½ Lb Tins 17c
Cracked Wheat Bread Lge 20 oz Loaf 8c
English Style N. B. C. ASSORTMENT Pkg 31c
Pantry Cookies N.B.C. BULK Lb 23c
Paradise Cake Ea 15c
Camay Soap DELICATELY SCENTED 4 Bars 19c
Wax Paper BELLVIEW 100 Foot Rolls 3 Rolls 25c
Paper Napkins BELLVIEW 80 To A Pkg 3 Pkgs 25c
Old Gold Cigarettes 2 Pkgs 25c
A FULL SIZE CAN OF Babbitt's Cleanser WITH EACH PURCHASE OF A CAN OF Babbitt's Lye AT REGULAR PRICE
FIRST NATIONAL STORES

A. F. OF L. CALLS FOR NATION-WIDE DRIVE AMONG WORKERS

Conference of National and International Unions Held With Executive Council Last Week in Washington, Deems Situation Imperatively Demands Great Unionization Efforts— Company Union Growth Held as Big Danger to Labor—Pay Cuts Condemned.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29 (ILNS).—Warning that under provisions of the National Recovery Act, employers are exerting every effort to form company unions and that the situation imperatively demands the utmost in organization effort by the labor movement, representatives of international and national unions, in conference here last Wednesday, issued a clarion call to labor to intensify organization work throughout American industry.

Speakers, from President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, down the line of national and international union heads, declared that American labor faced a critical situation and that no time should be lost in organizing the wage earners. It was emphasized that the rapid growth of company unions threatened the very existence of organized labor, that jurisdictional disputes must be settled in the spirit of tolerance and that organization must be pushed in whatever form or method seemed most designed to rally the workers under the banner of the Labor movement.

In addition to demanding of intensive and aggressive organization activities, the conference condemned continuation of wage cuts in the Federal Government service and listened to complaints against the operation and administration of the NRA. The meeting was held in pursuance to action taken by the last A. F. of L. convention.

Organization Held Imperative.

The conference's declaration on organization was made in approving a report submitted by a committee headed by Matthew Woll. Other members were Victor A. Olander, Arthur O. Wharton, Daniel J. Tobin, Charles P. Howard, Andrew Myrup, George Lakey, David Dubinsky and Alfred Cleveland.

After pointing out that it was without power and authority to change the fundamental principles of trade autonomy upon which the A. F. of L. was founded, or to alter the constitutional requirements and provisions of the Federation, the committee's report said:

"Organization among wage earners is imperative. Industries are being organized and established throughout the land. Unless the wage earners are united through organization, free and independent of employer control or influence, labor will have suffered a distinctive loss.

"The paramount issue is not what particular form of organization shall be followed in this emergency and this unusual situation. The demand of the moment is to promote organization in whatever form or method is best designed to rally the wage earners to the cause of organized labor, bearing in mind that in the pursuit of organizing the present structure, rights and interests of affiliated national and international unions must be followed, observed and safeguarded.

"The A. F. of L., contrary to a common belief, does not desire to dictate the form of organization that shall prevail among wage earners. Its policy has been that of encouraging whatever form of organization in any trade, calling or industry, seemed best to meet the requirements of the workers."

A. F. of L. Must Lead

After pointing out that employers are taking full advantage of the provisions of the NRA to organize and maintain company unions, the report says:

"It is in this sort of situation that the A. F. of L. must assume leadership and take command in the organizing of wage earners in whatever form the temporary situation may demand or require and with the objective in mind of not only protecting but promoting existing national and international unions, but in encouraging the formation of new national and international unions where no such organization exists.

"It must be apparent that in this endeavor of organization, conflicting jurisdictional claims of invasion of organization are likely to occur. If we are to meet the requirements of the moment we must accept such conflicts in the spirit of tolerance and through proper procedure correct such errors as may have to hereafter occur."

Four Recommendations

Four recommendations were made by the committee for organization work. They were:

"First: That the work of organizing by and through national and international unions, supplemented by that of the A. F. of L. through federal and local trade unions, proceed with increased vigor and determination; that the fullest possible latitude be exercised by the Executive Council in the granting of federal charters and that where or whenever a temporary infraction of the rights of national and international unions may be involved, that the Executive Council adjust such difficulties in the spirit of taking full advantage of the immediate situation and with the ultimate recognition of the rights of all concerned.

"Second: That the Executive Council, through the officers of the American Federation of Labor, arrange conferences between organizers and representatives of national and international unions, of affiliated local unions of the American Federation of Labor general, special and volunteer organizers in the respective centers, for the purpose of creating complete understanding and harmony among those charged with organization work, to be followed in methods of promoting organization, so as to avoid or lessen unnecessary friction, conflict or limitations due to various financial requirements of different national and international organizations, and forms and character of organizations being promoted.

"Third: That the officers of the American Federation of Labor call into special conferences periodically the executive officers or representatives, or representative committees, of the several departments and divisions of organized labor within the American Federation of Labor to review the progress of organization made and to plan for future methods to be followed and means to be employed in furthering organization in the respective fields of endeavor.

"Fourth: That the officers of the American Federation of Labor arrange for mass meetings of wage earners throughout the land and that all local unions be called upon to cooperate in calling and arranging for these mass meetings; that the officers of the A. F. of L. likewise undertake to train and arrange for speakers at these and other meetings; that both the press and the radio be used to the fullest possible extent, and that every other means available be used to further the spirit of organization and promote the formation of trade unions among wage earners throughout the land.

"The conditions with which the workers are at present confronted make organization more imperative than ever," the committee said in ending its report. "The need of workers everywhere is to get together, to organize, to exercise the principles of mutual aid, to form trade unions, the one method whereby they can effectually protect themselves in industry and meet the enormous problems of the day."

U. S. Wage Cuts Condemned

Assailing Federal pay cuts, the conference declared that it "unequivocally condemns a continuation of wage cuts in the Government service as an illogical and unjust discrimination against Government workers and, by offering an excuse for chiseling employers, a distinct handicap to efforts to increase consumer buying power through higher wages which is the cornerstone of the recovery program."

President Green was strongly commended for his fight against Federal pay cuts and the Labor movement was urged to continue to success the campaign for restoration of Government pay reductions made and to plan.

The opening session of the conference was featured by a discussion of the National Recovery Act, under which the operation and administration of the act was sharply criticized.

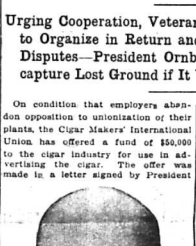
Daniel J. Tobin was the chief critic of the NRA, declaring that while some unions felt that the Act had been of assistance to them, others charged that the codes had deprived them of benefits won by many years of struggle and sacrifice. But the NRA had awakened labor to the need of fighting for its rights and was "all to the good" in this respect, he added.

As a result of the discussion, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator of the Recovery Act, was asked to address the following session and answer questions. The session was executive, with no report of the proceedings. It is known, however, there was lively interchange of opinion between the General and the delegates, with the administration of the NRA coming in for some vigorously worded criticism.

CIGAR MAKERS' UNION OFFERS FUND OF $50,000 TO BOOST THE INDUSTRY

Urging Cooperation, Veteran Labor Body Asks Freedom to Organize in Return and Pledges Arbitration in All Disputes—President Ornburn Says Industry Can Recapture Lost Ground if It Will Fight Vigorously.

On condition that employers abandon opposition to unionization of their plants, the Cigar Makers' International Union has offered a fund of $50,000 to the cigar industry for use in advertising the cigar. The offer was made in a letter signed by President



I. M. ORNBURN

I. M. Ornburn and sent to 125 employers, representing 90 per cent of the production.

Should its proposal be accepted, the union pledges itself to make an initial contribution of $50,000 when 5,000 new members are enrolled. For each additional 5,000 members an additional $10,000 per year would be contributed until a total annual contribution of $50,000 is made when 25,000 new members are enrolled.

In addition, the union offers to arbitrate disputes and promises to accept the findings.

President Ornburn expressed the hope that the offer would be accepted by the industry at once so that a great cooperative effort toward revival of the industry might be got under way without delay.

Pointing out the need for cooperative action, President Ornburn said:

"The cigar industry has declined severely during the past several years, with grave injury to both labor and capital. All who have a genuine interest in the welfare of the industry are bound by motives of self-interest and regard for the legitimate interests of others, to seek the most effective means of rehabilitating this industry.

"The cigar industry can recapture its lost ground if it will fight vigorously enough. It cannot expect to halt the downward trend if it depends upon others to restore it to former levels. Too many forces have been working against the cigar. To counteract their effect the cigar industry must learn to pull together instead of weakening itself by internal conflict and strife, and making of itself an easy mark for its competitors."

ADOPTION OF UNIFORM RECOVERY ACT TO STRENGTHEN NRA BY STATES WILL ASSURE MORE EFFICIENT COOPERATION

The States of the Union are rapidly putting themselves in close step with the Federal Government through enactment of State recovery statutes to supplement and strengthen application of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

National Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson received word during the week that the Colorado legislature had just completed enactment of the model NIRA state law.

This makes he 11th State to fall in line, and in Virginia it has passed the House and is now before the Senate. Early favorable action also is looked for in Iowa and Mississippi legislatures, which are now in session, while in Massachusetts it is hoped the legislature will supplement a state recovery law already enacted by passing the Uniform Recovery Act.

The eleven states which have enacted cooperative legislation to date are New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, California, Utah, Colorado, Wisconsin, Kansas and Massachusetts. Colorado has adopted the Uniform Act, and New York and Virginia have enacted laws very close to the Uniform Act in their scope and effect. The acts in California and Ohio are based upon the Uniform Recovery Act but go further and provide for the writing of State codes as do also the laws of New Jersey, Utah and Wisconsin.

The legal division of NRA is convinced that the Uniform Recovery Act is by far the most desirable form of State legislation, from the standpoint of the best interests of the States and the National Recovery Administration, and General Johnson several times has appealed for enactment of this standard law by all the States, believing it will make for more effective cooperation.

PRES. ROOSEVELT SAYS CONSTRUCTION CODE OFFERS GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLVING PROBLEMS OF BLDG. INDUSTRY

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.—In announcing his approval of the master construction code, President Roosevelt stated to General Johnson: "The code affords a great opportunity for solving many of the problems which have distressed this industry, and in approving the code it is my hope and expectation that the opportunity now open will be availed of to the fullest possible extent." It becomes effective on February 27.

The building industry is second only to agriculture in the United States. It employs up to 2,000,000 in the summer months of normal years, and pays out $4,500,000,000 in wages, 10 per cent of the Nation's total payroll. Its present subnormal status is regarded as a major drag on economic recovery. NRA officials have been in almost continuous conferences with both employers and labor for months. General Johnson recently characterized it as "one of the most controversial matters considered by the recovery administration." When he went before the convention of Associated General Contractors of America to announce the President's approval, he was greeted by great gusts of prolonged applause. It is significant that labor leaders have been just as vociferous in their expressions of approval.

In the manner for which the President and General Johnson have been striving, the great construction industry becomes a vast industrial democracy, designed to be ruled jointly by capital and labor, with the Government as umpire.

In the interest of 150,000 employers,

6,800,000 TOTALLY JOBLESS; GREEN SAYS 30-HOUR WEEK IS ONLY REMEDY

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7 (AFL).—The 30-hour week is the only answer to America's jobless army numbering millions, declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his monthly statement on unemployment, based on reports received from organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L.

According to these figures, Mr. Green said, 6,800,000 persons had no work in industry in December. "For these men and women," he added, "the government program of emergency work was a godsend, providing employment for more than 4,000,000 persons, but even with the help of this government work more than 6,800,000 were without even temporary employment during that month."

Although the projects financed by the PWA and the CWA have decreased unemployment in the union building trades from 62 per cent of the membership in December to 59 per cent in January, there were only very small reductions in the number of jobless in most other trades with the exception of the clothing workers unions, 2.5 per cent of whose members went back to work in January.

Continue CWA Work

Discussing the problem revealed by the continued existence of a huge unemployed army, Mr. Green said:

"The immediate problem before us in this coming month is to make sure that Congress provides funds for the continuation of CWA work. The fact that some 4,000,000 persons have been back at work earning an income in January has had a determining effect on the prospects for business this spring. The business world is more optimistic because this workers' buying power may be counted on, amounting to more than $200,000,000 a month for work financed by Government funds. To cut this buying power after the 15th of February, which must be done if Congress does not pass a new appropriation, would strike a severe blow at business recovery.

Code Hours Employ 2,000,000 Jobless

"While this emergency employment is supporting the business structure, we must find ways to get men back to productive work in industry where they may create the wealth which pays their income. By shortening work hours under codes we have put nearly 2,000,000 back to work in industry, but hours are not yet short enough to give work to all. It would take a 26-hour work week at present industrial levels to put all the unemployed to work. Hours in December averaged 38 per week in industry generally.

30-Hour Week Must Come

"At present, gains in industry are not creating as much work as they could. Employers often increase hours, instead of employing more workers. Codes prevent this, so that as industry recovers, there will be jobs for the millions who have no place in our workshops. During the depression, machinery has constantly been replacing men in industry, and even when we get back to 1929 levels of operation, it is estimated there will still be 4,000,000 out of work.

"The 30-hour week is a basic answer to our problem of unemployment. We must plan now to shorten hours progressively as industry recovers."

Real Gains for Women Workers Shown in 1933 Balance Sheet

A balance sheet on changing conditions for women workers during 1933 is offered in the January News Letter of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

Miss Mary Anderson, the Bureau Director, in commenting on the situation, said: "Just a year ago the closing

MARY ANDERSON

days of 1932 were a dark time for the wage-earning women. As a result of the depression they were suffering from a breakdown in industrial standards. Economic security appeared a legend of the past, and the prospect for the future looked even more hopeless. It seems now to have been a case of 'the darkest hour is just before the dawn.' For no sooner had we embarked upon the year 1933 than rays of encouragement for women workers began to break on the horizon.

"The first promising sign was in the field of State minimum wage legislation for women. At the beginning of 1933 this movement seemed at low ebb, for after 20 years of effort, only nine States had retained on their statute books some sort of minimum wage law for women or minors or both.

"During the first six months of 1933 quickened interest along this line led seven additional States, including such big industrial States as New York, Ohio, and Illinois, to enact minimum wage laws for women and minors. Then came the passage of the National Recovery Act in June, constituting a temporary and nation-wide means of providing minimum wage rates for both women and men.

"The basic minimum rates specified by the codes are generally $12, $13 or $14. Such rates have been approved as stop-gaps to prevent the slipping of wages that were on a toboggan prior to the NRA. Some codes, particularly those for certain branches of the garment industry have set wage rates that mean considerable gain for women in such industries.

"The dawn of a New Year challenges us to carry on the banner of progress and to rally all national forces in an even greater effort to make 1934 a much more successful year than 1933 in our social and economic reconstruction program."

Fr. Coughlin Favors 80 Cents an Hour and 30-Hour Week

Speaking over the radio on Sunday, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin termed the National Recovery Act "not the end, but the beginning of a huge industrial readjustment." He also said that it called for a change which would fix minimum wages at 80 cents an hour and maximum hours at 30 a week.

Referring to mass production, he declared that it had increased so far beyond purchasing power that a rate of 80 cents per hour was necessary. He also said that he was increasing by 10 per cent the wages of men working on the new church of the Little Flower, of which he is pastor. Clerks will be included in the raise.

"Problem of unemployment" was the subject of his address, which largely ran to monetary lines. Foreign intrigue was again warned against. The difference in exchange value between the Australian and the British pound Sterling was referred to as one thing that would prevent the stabilization of the American dollar. Under present conditions, he said, we could not accomplish this result; that is, stabilize the American dollar with the British pound. Otherwise, Australia would ruin the farms of this country.

Father Coughlin gave a detailed history of the progressive unemployment of American labor in shops, mills and on the railroads, while production had increased in all these agencies. This meant that wages were not keeping pace with production. If the 1926 price level is to be restored, then the wage level of that period also must be restored, said the speaker, in conclusion.

Lenten Foods at First National Stores

During the Lenten season, the First National Stores will be featuring many foods especially adapted to the requirements of that period. Not only will there be a good assortment to select from but the prices will be marked down to make the goods fair for themselves. A few specialties that might be mentioned now are wet pack shrimp, clam chowder, shredded codfish, and a full line of cereals and canned fruits.

Of course, choice butter, eggs and cheese are always reliable staples, of the First National Stores, whose constant aim it is to furnish good foods, in large variety, and always at fair and reasonable prices.

THE LABOR NEWS, 50c A YEAR

Just Between Ourselves

By HENRY NORFOLK, Late Secretary-Treasurer, Providence Allied Printing Trades Council

SAMUEL GOMPERS (Continued)

The Fight With the Socialists

Many incidents of the fight the Socialists waged against Samuel Gompers will never be recorded; charges made behind closed doors and carried out to the world by whispering agents who secretly and with malice exaggerated every statement made, thus forming the advance guard of those who never ceased to slander him while he lived. When he was engaged in laying the foundation of a real labor party, the Socialists bitterly assailed his policy and challenged the integrity of his motives. When he was hunted like a criminal during the McNamara case, they were jubilant. The year he was defeated for president of the A. F. of L. was brought about by one of the members of his own union (who was a Socialist), in spite of the fact that "Sam" was the choice of the Cigar Makers' Union. No hostile employer ever used more vindictive or violent methods against him than did the Socialists. But in the parlance of the street, "Sam" never took these attacks personally. The pugnacity was as great as his skill and any opponent he ever met in a mental fight realized that the encounter meant something.

Some Prophets of Socialism

It is necessary as a prelude to a commentary on the men and theories which confronted Samuel Gompers in his fight with Socialists to describe some of its prophets and prophesies. The French Revolution produced many, they were numerous and as varied as the 57 varieties ironically described by some wag who was trying to dissect them. If one desires to be termed a "highbrow" one naturally turns to Plato and his communism. No one reads Plato except for the purpose of disciplining one's mind, he may be left out. Jean Jacques Rousseau, the Frenchman; Karl Marx, the German; Robert Owen, the Englishman, were the most prominent. There were many others more or less noted, and each with a different theory of setting the world right.

Socialists in New York

From the years 1860 to 1890, thousands of refugees poured into New York from different parts of Europe. Each nationality brought its own sorrows and prejudices. The French and German, with their distinct brands of Socialism; the Italian with his theory of a united Italy; the Irishman, fleeing from the persecution of the English government, soon merged into the labor life of the city.

Samuel Gompers paid the Irishman glowing compliments. From the inception of the A. F. of L. through all its turbulent years, "the Irish were its loyal and devoted supporters," he said.

If the writer may be permitted at this juncture, he would like to add his humble testimony by saying that the Irish are the backbone of organized labor in the year 1934, as they have been in the years now gone. The Irish came in small groups but those who came were resolute men infected with all the hallucinations of an ever-changing theory of Socialism. From the Revolution onward, France had rarely a stable government. The lawyers and the politicians made confusion more confounded by their long-winded harangues, each advocating a different system of government, the whole culminating in the formation of the so-called Commune in the year 1870.

Samuel Gompers often pointed out that any revolution claiming justification must be successful. The Commune has not one chance in a million of succeeding. The city was partially surrounded by German troops, the result of strife portion by troops of the New Republic. The Commune had neither sufficient arms nor food and this fanatical and wicked attempt ended in an orgy of murder. Another instance of fanaticism in reason.

Karl Marx and the Germans

To what extent the writings of the German have on the world is problematical, but there is no doubt but that it was tremendous in Germany. The iron rule of Bismarck and the regimentation of a whole nation under the whip of an army sergeant made the German people susceptible to any kind of political theories, hence at one period Germany had more professing Socialists than any other country in the world. The catch-words "Throwing off your chains," and the "Universal brotherhood of man," were the slogans. They were used in New York in an effort to break the growing power of trade unionism. But Samuel Gompers, who had now learned the German language, was able to show, conclusively that the chains might be thrown off and the brotherhood of man could be accomplished by the influence of trade unionism now and not left until the Angel Gabriel should blow his horn.

The Year Nineteen-Fourteen

In June, 1914, in the City of Paris, a conference was held composed of French and German Socialists. Inevitably the discussion was "Peace and Brotherhood." After many gesticulations and much hand-shaking, the brothers separated. A few days after-wards Jaures, a member of the brotherhood, was assassinated by a fanatic, a dreadful omen of a great catastrophe! At the start of the World War, the Socialists had more representatives in their Reichstag than had any other Socialists in their parliaments in any part of the world. Now mankind would see what Socialist "brotherhood" meant. When the final vote came, the brother alone was true to his faith, his name was Karl Liebknecht. After the war the soldiers killed him.

The Antics of a Mountebank

To add to all its woes, real and imaginary, the German people, Socialist and Royalist, have taken unto themselves a peculiar sort of man. Possessed of all the schemes of a political demagogue and backed by the sword, he has transferred a nation of thinkers upon this passage: "He that watches over Israel slumbers not nor sleeps."

England and the Socialists

At the last general election in England, the trade unionists, forgetting their "ancient wisdom and austere control," partially joined hands with the different groups of Socialists. The result was the worst beating any political party has ever received. Like Socialism in all countries, England has its various types. The late Dean of Robert Owen still prevail. Hyndman is still read but little understood. Of course, there is the "Fabian Society" and Fabians, and our old friend Bernard Shaw is still regaling the world with his hypocrisies. But "tell it not in Gath" French and old-time Socialists now Knights of the Garter whatever that may mean), and one Socialist is a member of the Cabinet of holies, the House of Lords, wears knee breeches with all the other paraphernalia, sits among titled earls and makes due obeisance to his August and Royal Majesty the King!

His Spirit Abides With Us Forever

Sic transit gloria mundi!

But the Samuel Gompers is still with us. That which he taught abides with us forever; that all theories must be tested by their practical application; that governments can be as tyrannical as private employers; that country is best governed which is best governed; that workmen must at all times be masters of their own destiny, and last but not least, that a man's union card is economically his own salvation.

DO SOMETHING!

Remember, you are a part of your union and if you are not doing something, for it you are a deadhead and of no value to it. Do something! Do all that you can! You owe that much to yourself and your family.

Light UP for Safety and Peace of Mind

A DARK STORE, DRIVEWAY or back yard is a welcome invitation to burglars and other intruders.

WHY SUBJECT YOUR BUSINESS, YOURSELF and your family to the dangers of robbery or violence when for just a few pennies a night you can have a lighted store, garage and driveway . . . front or back door.

LIGHT . . . whether it be for safety . . . a welcome light on the porch to reflect your hospitality . . . in the home to guard and conserve precious eyesight . . . is very inexpensive.

ON THE AVERAGE RATE, a 60-watt lamp will burn FIVE HOURS for TWO CENTS OR LESS . . . half the cost of a package of gum!

Cumberland County Power & Light Company

Central Maine Power Company

OIL CONCERN'S COMPANY UNION KILLED BY DECREE OF LABOR POLICY BOARD

Magnolia Petroleum Company Charged With Violating Labor Section of Recovery Act—Vote of Employes on Collective Bargaining Ordered Under Supervision of The Board—Union Files Protest.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12 (AFL).—The Petroleum Labor Policy Board, appointed by Secretary of the Interior Ickes, oil administrator, to enforce the labor provisions of the Petroleum Code, decided that in promoting a "company union" among its employes the Magnolia Petroleum Company of Fort Worth, Texas, had violated the plain meaning of Section 7 (a) of the ordered that an election for collective National Industrial Recovery Act, and bargaining representatives be held under the supervision of the board.

The case was put before the board by a group of employes of the Magnolia Co. In a petition submitted through the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America, Local No. 208, they charged that the company had denied them the right of collective bargaining through representatives of their own choosing, as provided by the Recovery Law, and requested that an election be ordered so that they might choose a plan for collective bargaining without restriction of interference by the company.

In this trial conducted by the Labor Policy Board, it was revealed that the Magnolia company induced representatives of its employes to give up their legal right of collective bargaining and to accept instead a company union which company officials attempted to camouflage under the well known phrase, "employe representation plan."

The Policy Board held that this action was "intended to prevent the employes from fairly considering and voting for the unrestricted right of collective bargaining and representation as authorized by Congress, if indeed these activities do not constitute interferences by the employer with the employes' right to collective bargaining, which the law specifically prohibits."

Company Used Pressure

The Board also ruled that the company put pressure to bear upon the employes to vote for the company union, and that it cohtrolled the meetings at which so-called "employe representatives," together with its own appointed representatives, voted as one body for the company's scheme, not by secret ballot, but openly and in the presence of officers of the company. This the board held was improper.

In order that the wishes of the employes regarding collective bargaining might be carried out, the board prepared a ballot which gives the men the choice of one of four methods. They may vote to bargain collectively through the local union; through the plan of joint representation of employes and management, as proposed by the company; through a labor agency, or to bargain individuali with the company.

The decision was approved by Secretary Ickes and Nathan R. Margold, chairman of the Petroleum Administrative Board.

STATE BRANCH TAKES

(Continued from Page 1)

fronting the newsprint industry of Maine.

"On behalf of the 3,000 men directly employed in the industry, and thousands of others employed indirectly, may I respectfully request you to urge the proper authorities to limit the importation of pulp and newsprint to such an extent as will permit the industry, one of Maine's largest, to continue to operate profitably?

"Thank you in advance for this anticipated cooperation. Very truly yours,

"CLARENCE R. BURGESS,
"Secretary, Maine State Federation of Labor."

The meeting was called to order by President Daggett, with all members present. Communications from the Portland Central Labor Union, Carpenters' Local 517 and Street Railway Employes' Local 714, requesting itemized account of Labor Day expenses, loans and organizing account, were read and discussed, and on a motion by Vice President Young it was voted that the request be complied with and that President Daggett and Secretary Burgess go before the Portland Central Labor Union May 21st to explain and adjust as far as possible the above request.

President Daggett and Labor Commissioner Ickes advised the Council that the Federation was requested to appoint a member to the State Adjustment Board.

On a motion by Vice President Young, it was voted that Clarence R. Burgess be nominated as that member. It was on a vote also voted that Labor's member of the Adjustment Board be reimbursed for his lost time and necessary expenses from the organizing fund.

The following resolutions relating to income tax, and urging Labor's program be incorporated in the platforms of political parties, were adopted by the Council on a motion by Vice President McDonald.

WHEREAS, The Maine State Federation of Labor has gone on record as persistently opposed to a Sales Tax, and

WHEREAS, From investigations and studies of taxation, it is obvious that the burden of taxation is not equitably borne, because a large amount of the wealth of the State apparently is not taxed, and

WHEREAS, There exists a crying need for relief of those most heavily burdened, and

WHEREAS, In our judgment this can best be accomplished by such revision of our tax system as will distribute the burden of taxation according to ability to pay, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Maine State Federation of Labor go on record as in favor of such equitably graduated income tax, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Maine State Federation of Labor urge the adoption of such constitutional amendments and the enactment of such laws as will accomplish an equitable revision of our tax system, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Governor and the chairman of the special committee on taxation.

WHEREAS, In the opinion of the Executive Council, through the enactment of the I. R. A., new and greater possibilities exist for increased activities on the part of the Labor movement, and

WHEREAS, The enactment of remedial labor legislation is one of the responsibilities labor must accept, and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council and former Legislative Agents have persistently warned us that if we want such legislation, each local union and the Executive Council must impress the same on Senators and Representatives both before the primary and elections and during the session of the Legislature, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council urge political parties to incorporate in their platforms the following recommendations: increased compensation and otherwise improve the Workmen's Compensation law; Unemployment Insurance; revision of the Anti-Injunction law to include outlawing yellow-dog contracts; Minimum Wage law; shorter work-day and work-week in public and private employment; convict labor laws; income tax law; and improved standards for teachers in public schools; and be it further

RESOLVED, That each affiliated local be requested to ascertain the position of candidates, in their locality, on above program and to inform the Executive Member in their district, in order that the Executive Board may be in a position to instruct the membership as to who are our friends, and thus continue the A. F. of L. non-partisan policy.

On a motion by Vice President A. F. Young, it was voted that the President appoint a committee to draft the policies of the State Federation in regard to lottery and liquor legislation, and such policies be presented to the next convention.

Clarence R. Burgess, Alonzo F. Young, Frank C. McDonald and Frank M. Perry were appointed as a committee.

Vice President Perry brought to the attention of the Council, in a forceful manner, the disastrous effects confronting the newsprint industry in Maine, and the Council voted to do all within their power to assist the affiliated unions of the paper industry, and that the Secretary write to the Maine Congressional delegation, President Green and Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, urging protection for the newsprint industry.

Nectar Teas and Bokar Coffee Sold at A. & P. Stores

Who is it that does not enjoy a cup of good tea? Those who do, will be pleased to learn that the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company is putting out an excellent brand of trade-marked Nectar tea. This delicious product is from the choicest gardens of the Orient and has rapidly won a lasting popularity in America. Nectar teas are specially priced at 25 cents per half-pound package. One trial—and you will be a steady patron.

But that is not all the A. & P. has to offer. Cereals and canned goods, adapted to Lenten requirements, are other good offerings made at a price which will please. If you happen to be a lover of coffee, try a package of their celebrated Bokar brand, a delightful and delicious breakfast companion. It is guaranteed to please you wait for your purchase at all A. & P. Stores.

BIG FIGHT LOOMS

(Continued from Page 1)

and deal with them.

More Needed, He Says

"I said that this is a good first step, but only a first step. Until it is interpreted that representatives financed by the company, even though elected by the employes, are not proper representatives of the employes for purposes of Section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, there is unfair competition between company unions and bona fide labor unions. Now just a word of explanation as to what I mean by company union:

"A company union is an employes' organization initiated by the company, financed by the company, controlled by the company. Membership is limited to the employes of one company and representatives must be elected from among the employes usually from a group with a certain length of employment and other requirements.

Bosses Push Company Unions

"Since the National Industrial Recovery Act there has been a mushroom growth of company unions, sponsored by the employer and financed by the employer, using all sorts of subtle pressure to secure participation of the employes in the election of representatives to work councils or employee associations, on the assumption that such company agencies provide an opportunity for collective bargaining. Collective bargaining is something much more extensive than that.

"Elections in individual plants supervised by the National Labor Board should not be confused with real collective bargaining. The National Labor Board cannot conduct elections except in individual plants. We must recognize that over and above the National Industrial Recovery Act and the National Labor Board, there is need for organization of workers on a basis at least as wide as the organization of the employers in trade associations for code making and code enforcement. In the long run we must look to independent organizations of workers on national or international basis for real collective bargaining."

UNEMPLOYMENT INS.

(Continued from Page 1)

laws would impose an undue handicap in interstate competition.

Does Not Dictate Method

"A feature of the bill is that it does not dictate to the States what manner of laws they should pass. Each State may prescribe State-wide funds, industrial pooled funds or individual reserves.

"Each State may determine whether contributions are to be by employers, by employes, or both, and whether the State is to bear a share of the cost. This means that each of the 48 States may become an experimental laboratory for the testing of the wisdom or particular proposals for relief of the unemployed."

The bill provides that no offsets will be allowed unless the State law under which the employer operates is a "genuine unemployment compensation law" that meets "decent minimum standards."

Whether or not the State enactments are satisfactory will be certified by the Secretary of Labor and no State law will be certified unless it provides for regular contributions by employers, systematic weekly benefits of at least $7, or twenty hours' earnings for at least 10 weeks, or for a period fairly measured by past employment. Provision is also made for impartial hearings on matters in dispute and specific safeguards for labor standards and membership in trade unions.

Low Cost of Light Adds to Security and Comfort of All

Let there be Light! Even from the beginning of Time it was so!

We have all heard those words before—but darkness is something that everybody knows can only be dispelled by—light! In these days of social turmoil, well-lighted homes, offices, shops and streets, and even alley, is an insurance against accident, violence or loss. Nothing is more cheerful and reassuring than a well-lighted hall, cellar, garage or side entrance. All prowlers avoid well lighted places.

The Consolidated Electric Power and Light Company, in association with the Central Maine Power Co., is doing great and good work in providing low cost electric lighting service at a most reasonable cost. For instance, on the average rate, a 60-watt lamp will burn for five hours for the insignificant sum of two cents. This is less than half the cost of a package of chewing gum.

In well lighted premises of all kinds there is comfort and protection. The above utility companies are ready to supply this most advantageous medium of safety and security.

Camden Mills on Two Shifts; to Raise Wages 10 Per Cent

Good news came from Camden during the week, this to the effect that the Hughes Woolen Mills, which for several months have been working two shifts, have received orders to have it keep them running full time for some months to come, and that the concern had announced a 10 per cent wage increase to its employes.

Similar conditions are reported from different parts of the State, all of which give promises of "Better Days." Unions much encouragement as to the future of the woolen industry in this State.

FIRST EFFECT OF SALES

(Continued from Page 1)

the interests of the public in sound principles of taxation." From the mere mechanical routine point of view, the collection of such a tax involves a great deal of expense and many administrative difficulties.

Perhaps if we could control waste and extravagance in the administrative affairs of city, state and Nation, bring to book the income tax dodgers, and shut off the immense and morally unjustifia..le tax refunds, we might find it unnecessary to think of a sales tax!

A long list of abuses, in administration, taxation and expenditures, has brought forth this flaming protest of legislative nightmare, the sales tax.

PRESIDENT GIVES LABOR

(Continued from Page 1)

Green and the national labor conference, follows:

Authority for Order Cited

"By virtue of the authority vested in me under Title I, of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved on June 16, 1933 (Public No. 67, 73rd Congress), and in order to effectuate the policy of said Act, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby provide for and direct the enforcement of certain provisions of Section 7 of said Act, and of the conditions contained therein, as incorporated in, and made a part of, any code of fair competition, or agreement heretofore or hereafter approved or prescribed by me in the following manner:

Board Conducts Election

"1. Whenever the National Labor Board shall determine, in such manner as it sees fit, that a substantial number (as defined in the discretion of the board) of the employes, or of any trade or enterprise or industrial unit of any employer, subject to any code or agreement have requested the board to conduct an election to enable them to choose representatives for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection in the exercise of their rights assured to them in said Section 7 (a), the board shall make the arrangements for and supervise the conduct of an election, under the exclusive control of the board and under such rules and regulations as the board shall prescribe.

Results of Poll Published

"Thereafter the board shall publish promptly the names of those representatives who are selected by the vote of at least a majority of the employes

It will be greatly appreciated if, when making purchases from our advertisers, you will please mention The Labor News.

CONGRESS GIVES CWA $950,000,000; 4,000,000 WORKERS MAY LOSE JOBS ON MAY 1, UNLESS PROGRAM EXTENDED

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12 (AFL).—The Senate passed the Administration bill, already adopted by the House of Representatives, appropriating $950,000,000 for Federal unemployment relief and Civil Works Administration projects, on which about four million workers have temporary employment.

Senator Cutting of New Mexico offered an amendment increasing the appropriation to $2,500,000,000 to lengthen the civil works program. Senator La Follette of Wisconsin offered another amendment increasing the appropriation to $1,500,000,000, with the same object in view. Advocates of the increases declared the bill actually contemplates complete demobilization of the 4,000,000 working men and women employed on civil works projects on May 1. It was stated that the demobilization will begin as soon as the President approves the measure, and will continue at the rate of 250,000 a week until the entire 4,000,000 are thrown back into the permanent unemployed army at the mercy of public and private charity, which means living standards far below elemental decency.

What Will Be Done With Unemployed?

In support of increasing the appropriation and continuing the civil works employment for the 4,000,000 who now have jobs on these projects, Senator Cutting said:

"What are we going to do with the unemployed? Are we going to let them starve? There are twice as many of them off the CWA rolls today as there are on them. We have to take care of those people before we consider turning off the rolls of employment any of those who are already there."

It is significant that the Senate to adopt his amendment for a larger appropriation to continue the civil works projects, Senator La Follette declared:

"To vote down this amendment will bring despair to 4,000,000 men and their dependents who have been lifted out of the slough of despond and given the chance to resume their places as respected citizens. The defeat of this amendment and the rapid abandonment of civil works which must follow, will mean the end of an activity chiefly responsible for averting another collapse."

After several hours debate, the Senate defeated Senator Cutting's amendment by a vote of 55 to 10, and then knocked out Senator La Follette's proposal by a vote of 51 to 14.

So it looks like the garbage cans of charity before long for the millions of civil works projects workers and their families.

Minneapolis CWA Jobless Demand Fuel and Food

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 10 (AFL).—The precarious existence of millions of unemployed men and women in the United States was poignantly illustrated when the CWA authorities here, acting, it was said, on instructions from Washington, cut some 4,500 workers off the CWA payrolls.

Over 400 of these jobless workers, who found that they and their families were without fuel, food or funds, barricaded themselves in a certain section of relief rolls, stormed the court house with the demand that the board of public welfare supply them with these necessities of life within 48 hours.

Fired from the CWA, the unemployed who had been working as laborers for $4.00 per week found themselves in a desperate condition. The 24-hour week basis of work which had been applied recently meant that they were receiving the munificent sum of $12.20 per week. These workers were, of course, men with families because the CWA banned single men from its projects. "Let them starve," was the way they were just able to get by, and when they were cut off the CWA jobs they were left absolutely without funds, food and fuel.

In answer to their application for relief, the demonstrators were told that investigators would be sent out to see whether their families were really cold and hungry, but realizing the seriousness of the situation, the Public Welfare Board promised that the 4,500 jobless would be furnished fuel immediately and grocery orders within 48 hours.

LABOR RALLIES TO FIGHT REACTIONARY RESTAURANT CODE

The proposed restaurant code for hotel and restaurant workers is not satisfactory to organized labor. On the contrary, the provisions of the code are being strenuously opposed on the ground that the working hours are too long and that the minimum wages are far from being just or equitable. Joining in the protest against the code which has been signed by Gen. Hugh Johnson are President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; and Edward Flynn and Robert H. Hesketh president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Alliance. Specific objections to the terms of the code have been given in much detail by its labor opponents. Some of the main grievances are as follows:

Substitution of an hourly basis for the regular day rate; no guarantee of a minimum income; lack of safeguards against excessive charges for rooms, meals and uniforms; false principle of making tips count as any part of regular wages; the 54-hour week and the 10-hour working day for men and women, which is in excess of legal hours as set by law in many States, to her own words, Miss Perkins declares these hours are "excessively long."

"Shocking Setback," Green Says

In a letter to President Roosevelt, President William Green declared that labor provisions in the hotel code, which are similar to those in the restaurant code, are a "shocking setback to labor," at variance with the whole intent and purpose of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Although Mr. Green, Secretary of Labor Perkins, Leon Keyserling, McGrady, Associate Recovery Administrator, and Dr. Leo Wolman, chairman of the NRA Labor Advisory Board, expressed vigorous objection to the hotel code, Gen. Johnson approved it.

President Roosevelt, at the suggestion of Gen. Johnson, signed the code but its action has been stayed for further consideration.

TOLEDO AUTOMOBILE WORKERS SUCCEED IN SECURING UNION AGREEMENT WITH STAMPING CO. THROUGH FEDERAL UNION

Toledo, Ohio, Feb. 10 (AFL).—The constructive achievements of federal labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are strikingly illustrated in the agreement negotiated with the City Auto Stamping Company here by Automobile Workers' Federal Labor Union No. 18384.

After conferences extending through four weeks, representatives of the union and the company reached an agreement by which the company recognizes the A. F. of L. plant union as the proper labor organization of its employes for collective bargaining for the adjustment of wages, hours and other work conditins.

Following are the main provisions of the agreement:

The company agrees to negotiate with representatives of the union any and all differences which may arise now or in the future. The rights of the workers as set up in Section 7 (a) of NRA, who are members of the A. F. of L. union, or who may become members, shall not be abridged. A shop committee of five members with their chairman is conceded upon any grievance which fails to be able to settle per the question with the foreman it is to be taken up with higher officials of the company.

There is to oc no discrimination against men serving on any committee.

Settlement of Grievances

Any grievance shall be taken up directly by the parties involved and the company officials. If agreement cannot be reached in any dispute it is to be submitted to the Board of Arbitration by the company and employes, who shall have the right to appeal to any higher Government authority. The decision of such body to be agreed to by both parties to the agreement as binding.

No strike or lockout to take place pending negotiations.

Hours to be in conformity with the code.

Time and one-third to be paid for all work over 40 hours per week.

Double time and one-third for all Sunday and holiday work.

A guarantee that workers shall receive their hourly day rate.

Employes to be paid two hours day rate if called in and then returned home.

Employes to be paid day rate for all breakdowns.

Employes on production not required to pay for repairs.

Wage Increase

Five per cent increase on all day rates.

Seventy cents per hour for press operators, 63 cents per hour for press helpers, 75 cents per hour for gas welders, and for rotary shears. Ninety cents per hour for punch press and power hammer men.

Seventy cents per hour for spot welders and flash welders. A further increase of 5 per cent on May 1, 1934.

These prices are the minimum. All operators allowed ten per cent over earnings.

Seniority rights granted. No dismissals without a hearing. Employes discharged to be reinstated. Negro employes to remain on payroll when off on account of illness.

NRA Hearings to Be Held During February

February 15—Kraftboard and Paperboard, Hayflower Hotel.

Fountain Pen and Mechanical Pencil Industry, Mayflower Hotel.

February 16—Tank Car Service Industry, Willard Hotel.

Forged Tool industry, Willard Hotel.

Snap Fastener Industry, Willard Hotel.

Pulp and Paper Mill Wire Cloth Industry, Willard Hotel.

Licensed Customs Brokers, Dept. of Commerce, Rooms 2062-66.

Machine Applied Staple and Stapling Machinery Industry, Dept. of Commerce, Room 2028.

February 17—Food Industry, Burlington Hotel.

February 17—Canvas Stitched Belt Industry, Dept. of Commerce, Rooms 2062-64.

February 19—Cotton Garment Industry, Dept. of Commerce, Rooms 2062-66.

February 20—Toy and Plaything Industry, Dept. of Commerce, Room 3208.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Industry, Willard Hotel.

Water Supply Industry, Washington Hotel.

Wine Industry, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

Beauty Shop Industry, Dept. of Commerce Auditorium.

Shower Door Industry, Dept. of Commerce, Room 3204.

Counter Type Ice Cream Freezer Industry, Raleigh Hotel.

Pretzel Industry, Ambassador Hotel.

Tanning Extract, Mayflower Hotel.

Rubber, Cocoa and Chocolate Manufacturing Industry, Ambassador Hotel.

February 26—Cylinder Mould and Dandy Roll, Willard Hotel.

Canned Salmon Industry, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

Paper Manufacturing Industry, Carlton Hotel.

February 28—Toll Bridge Industry, Washington Hotel.

BANGOR $556 is Bangor C. L. U.'s Contribution to Birthday Fund

The final report of the committee which arranged the President's Birthday Party on Tuesday evening, January 30th, showed a total of $556.

The report, which was submitted at the meeting of the Bangor Central Labor Union held in A. O. H. Hall on Sunday, February 4th, was highly commended, and members of the committee were the recipients of an enthusiastic vote of thanks.

The Birthday Ball, which was held in the Chateau, was a colorful affair and a great success. It brought together hundreds of members of trade unions, with their wives and sweethearts, affording all an opportunity to enjoy the festivities by renewing old acquaintances and making new friendships.

Much credit is due the committee in charge of arrangements, who planned for making the affair one that is regarded as one of the best trade union functions held in the history of the Central Labor Union.

Members of the committee included the following: Fred Marston, chairman; W. Wallace Ernest Williams, Chester Shepard, Samuel S. Poons, Richard Gustin, John Cutter, James Bailey, Benjamin Dorsey, John H. Ambrose and Miss Phyllis Baton.

Skilled Mechanics Employed on CWA Work at Laborers' Wages

Much dissatisfaction was expressed at the meeting on complaints of delegates, who furnished data to show that skilled mechanics were discriminated against on CWA projects. These, it was said, are paid the laborers' scheduled of 50 cents an hour, while certain persons who are not skilled in various crafts, but who possess political influence, are placed on jobs which pay them $1.25 an hour.

Delegates who participated in the discussion urged that a protest be lodged with the local administrator and if unable to secure justice, to carry the grievance to State NRA authorities.

Belief was expressed that by proper agitation and favorable action by the City Council, there is a possibility of securing governmental appropriations for CWA projects on which unemployed building mechanics would be provided with work in making much needed repairs on public buildings.

Superior Court Upholds Ban on Alabama's Convict-made Goods

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12 (AFL).—The Supreme Court refused Alabama permission to bring suit against Arkansas, Idaho, Montana, New York and Pennsylvania to prevent them from enforcing laws prohibiting the sale within their borders of products made by convicts in Alabama prisons.

The State of Alabama requested permission to bring such suits in connection with the Ashurst-Sumners-Hawes-Cooper Act, which provides a tax of $300 per Act, which provides a tax of $300 per Act, which provides that when convict-made goods from one State are shipped into another they come under the laws of that State in the same as if manufactured therein. The five States mentioned have enacted legislation prohibiting their borders prisonmade goods from other States. Alabama claimed these laws seriously restricted the sale of goods made by the labor of her prisoners and were detrimental to the State's finances.

In the ruling, announced by Justice Butler, the court unanimously declared the proceedings in the form in which Alabama had presented them could not be entertained and declined to hear its merits. The opinion analyzed the extent to which the closing of the markets of the United States would reduce Alabama's revenue.

Leave to file suit would not be granted, it added, unless the threatened injury to Alabama was clearly shown to be of serious magnitude and imminent.

In the absence of a specific showing to the contrary, it will be presumed, the court said, that no State will attempt to enforce an unconstitutional enactment to the detriment of another, and this places a greater burden on Alabama to establish fully and clearly all essential elements of its case.

Organized Labor Wins Union Pay on CWA Jobs

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 12 (AFL).—The trade union movement here won a decided victory when Major J. D. White, director of civil works projects in Sangamon county, ordered the payment of union labor wage scales on all CWA jobs.

Heretofore, all common laborers have been paid 50 cents an hour, the minimum wage scale under CWA terms. The new scale for this county will be 55 cents an hour for common laborers. A separate rule for skilled crafts fixes the following wage rates: Boilermakers and hoisting engineers, $1.25; sheet metal workers, $1.25; tile and tile roofers, $1.25; roofers' helpers, 62 cents; lathers, $1.25; electrical workers, $1.25; bricklayers, $1.25; and all others, $1.20.

Did the Aviation Trust Use Lindbergh as Their Tool?

To all appearances, Charles A. Lindbergh has pulled a boner. Evidently anxious to serve his masters in the aviation industry, he made the serious mistake of permitting his letter addressed to President Roosevelt to be published in newspapers before it had reached the President.

That there is something fishy about this whole aviation affair, which Lindbergh is entirely ignorant about, is most apparent and the general belief is that he was bunnoed into committing what is deemed in governmental circles as an unpardonable error.

Great glory came to this young man because of his indomitable courage several years ago, when he braved the elements so that science in aviation might be advanced. For this he received applause second to no other person in the world.

It is most regrettable, therefore, that he is now lining up with a lot of men, some of whom have been found out to be crooks and grafters, and whose fate is in the congressional balance.

Shades of Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr., father of the Colonel, who would have scorned such association. It is a most notable coincidence that metropolitan newspapers during the week carried a story telling of the fights the Colonel's father led against financial racketeers while in Congress, and for which his life was made miserable, even to the extent of being deprived of speaking in public halls in his Congressional district.

Everybody loves Lindbergh, Jr., and although there are some who are severe in their criticism against him, all hope that from the pending Congressional investigation he will come with clean skirts.

Jackson Union Serves 540,611 Meals to Idle

Jackson, Mich., Feb. 12 (AFL).—The persistence of unemployment here is emphasized by the fact that the relief kitchen operated by the Jackson Federation of Labor served 935 free meals each day during the past week to unemployed single men. Of this number, 193 were "floaters." Up to February 1, the relief kitchen had served a total of 540,611 free meals to the destitute unemployed and their dependents. Liberal contributions to the food furnished by the kitchen are made by Jackson business establishments and charitably disposed individuals.

There are non-union men in every community. Get them into unions. This community has its work to do. Every worker in a union. That must be labor's battlecry. That way lies RECOVERY.

EQUAL REPRESENTATION OF LABOR AND MANAGEMENT ON PLANNING BOARD OF NATION'S CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

The code of fair competition for the construction industry, bitterly fought for over six months by the American Federation of Labor, has been signed by President Roosevelt.

Covering 3,000,000 workers in the building and open construction divisions, this code is said to be the first providing for the equal representation of labor and management on the planning board of the industry. Labor has been contending for this provision since the enactment of the Recovery Act.

Under the code there is created the National Construction Planning and Adjustment Board of 21 members, 10 selected by labor, 10 by the employing industry and the 21st President, (The 21 employment groups which sponsored the code and which compose the Code Authority will select the ten industry members on the planning board.

In line with this policy, the code provides for area agreements to be made by representative groups of employes and employers. Such agreements, made by unions and employing associations, if approved by the President, will become binding as to wages, hours and conditions on all employers and employes in the specific area.

The code includes a provision for 40 cents per hour minimum wage for common laborers. Labor has been cooperative agreements. It had been previously urged by some of the employing groups that 30 cents be fixed for common labor in the South, but the geographical differential which exists in many codes was swept aside.

The 40-hour, five day week, and eight hour day are provided in the code.

Eighteen years is set as the minimum age for workers.